



The Times

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LOS ANGELES

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1898.

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THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATER— G. M. WOOD, Lessee and Treas. H. C. WYATT, Manager.
TONIGHT—LAST PERFORMANCE—TONIGHT
America's Greatest Indoor Show, **RICE'S 1492.** 55 60—People on the Stage—60.
Positively the most expensive organization of its kind in America.
Seats now on sale. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Tel. Main 70.

LOS ANGELES THEATER— G. M. WOOD, Lessee and Treas. H. C. WYATT, Manager.
Three Nights, beginning Thursday, March 31. Matinee Saturday.
Laughing the **Mysterious Mr. Bugle.**
Madeline Lucette Ryley's merry farce as given at the New York Lyceum Theater, presented by **JOSEPH HOLLAND** and the members of the original company. Regular prices—35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Seats now on sale. Tel. Main 70.

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MATINEE TODAY Any seat 25 cents. Children 10 cents. Gallery 10 cents.
TONIGHT—R. J. Jose Quintana, Fred Ryerker, 1st tenor E. F. Gorman, 2d tenor W. R. Maxwell, baritone W. H. Brown, bass E. J. Jose, the celebrated contra-tenor. The Human Music Sheet—A novel, ingenious combination of fun, music and surprise, with Josephine Sabel, the clever, vivacious Chanteuse Internationale, and 40 colored vocalists, Webb and Hassan, Hand Aerobics and Head-to-head Balancers. Will H. Fox, Whitney Bros. Smart and Williams, Mandolin, the American Biograph, a new series of views.
Prices never changing—Evening, reserved seats 25c and 50c; Gallery 10c. Regular Matinee Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Telephone Main 1447.

BURBANK— HOUSE CROWDED. **TELEPHONE MAIN 1270.**
The Belasco-Thall Stock Co.
PRESENTS "THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
Matinee Today at 2. Critics unanimous in praise of play and players.
Matinee Prices 10c or 25c. Bring your family.

SIMPSON AUDITORIUM— Hope Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth Sts.
Two Nights Only, Friday and Saturday Evenings, April 1 and 2.
Two Brilliant Lectures by **F. Marion Crawford.**
Friday evening, "Leo XIII in the Vatican." Saturday Evening, "Italian Home Life in the Middle Ages."
For the joint benefit of the Associated Charities and the Lark Ellen Home for Newsboys. Reserved seats now on sale. Prices—Admission, 50c; reserved seats, 75c and \$1.00, at the Blanchard Piano Company.

MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

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The Great Event of the Season!

FRIDAY, 2:30.

The Most Vicious Horse in California to be tamed by the

GREAT AND ONLY...

Prof. O. R.

Gleason

The King of Horse-Tamers

ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

WILSHIRE OSTRICH FARM—

Twelfth and Grand Ave. Formerly Fiesta Park.

GRAND AVE. CARS TO GATES

FIVE MINUTES FROM CITY HALL AND PRINCIPAL HOTELS

Every Lady gets an Ostrich Feather Free.

\$10,000 CHALLENGE The ONLY ORIGINAL OSTRICH FARM.

Ostrich Plumes, Collarettes and Boas

Manufactured before your eyes by experts.

Children accompanied by adults free.

OSTRICH FARM, SOUTH PASADENA, The Largest in America.

This farm, consisting of a beautiful shady park of seven acres, the grounds tastefully laid out with lawns, flower beds, etc., contains now nearly ONE HUNDRED GIGANTIC OSTRICHES.

ES varying in age from newly hatched chicks to full grown birds in their breeding corals, several of the latter having nests of their enormous eggs. The industry of ostrich farming appeals to everyone, and can be seen here in every detail. A large stock of leather boas, tips and capes of the finest grades on sale at producers' prices. Pasadena electric cars stop at the gates—an enjoyable ride through the prettiest valley near Los Angeles, near 10c.

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Via Santa Fe Route.

Leaves Los Angeles..... 8:00 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.

Leaves Pasadena..... 6:25 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.

Arrive Kansas City..... 6:00 p.m. Thursday and Sunday.

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Arrive Chicago..... 9:45 a.m. Friday and Monday.

This great train with its famous dining-car service is run for passengers with first-class tickets only, but no charge beyond the regular ticket and sleeping-car rate is made. Dining-car serve breakfast leaving Los Angeles. Vestibule and electric lighted. All the luxuries of modern travel.

KITE-SHAPED TRACK,

DONE IN A DAY.

Every Tuesday and Saturday. In addition to the regular train service, the Santa Fe runs a special express, taking in Redlands and Riverside and the beauties of Santa Ana Canyon.

Leave Los Angeles 9:00 a.m., Pasadena 9:25 a.m., Returning arrive Los Angeles 6:25 p.m., Pasadena 6:50 p.m., giving two hours stop at both Redlands and Riverside.

The Observation Car On this train affords pleasant opportunity for seeing the sights.

San Diego and Coronado Beach.

The most beautiful spot in the world.

Two daily trains, carrying parlor cars, make the run in about four hours from Los Angeles, and on Tuesday and Saturday nights the Coronado Special will run.

The ride is delightful, carrying you for seventy miles along the Pacific Ocean beach.

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To Denver, Omaha, St. Paul, Chicago and the East via

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Excursions Personally Conducted. Offices—223 S. Spring 122 W. Second St.

MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY—

Nature and man have made this the most perfect and attractive mountain resort on earth. The combination views of mountain, valley, cities, ocean and islands are not equaled anywhere on earth. Echo Mountain House, complete in every detail for pleasure and recreation. The wonders of the heavens through the great telescope, the effect of the World's Fair searchlight, the lighted cities below resembling at night a lake of diamonds, the perfect sunrises and sunsets—always something new. Full particulars. Office 214 S. Spring St. Telephone Main 960.

CONGRESS IS ON ITS METTLE.

Will Have War Whether President McKinley is or is not Ready for It.

Popular Sentiment Too Strong for the Peaceful Methods Which He Would Use in Settling With Spain.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CAUCUS AND WILL PRESS FORWARD.

Cuban Resolution to Be Sent In and Made the Basis of Action—Speaker Reed's Attitude is Now Important—The Head of the Nation Becoming Tired of Adverse Criticism and Will Ask the Legislative Branch to Take and Dispose of the Question or Leave Him Free to Conduct His Negotiations—The Cabinet Said to Have Made All Advances to the Government of the Dons—Predictions That the Chief Executive Will Soon Join the War Party—Possibility of a Message Being Sent in by Him Today.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON (D. C.) March 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It is probable tonight that Congress will declare war within two days. The President, in sending the relief message to Congress tomorrow, will ask for a short delay, and this may be granted, but probably it will not be.

The most significant point this afternoon was the meeting of fifty-six House Republicans, headed by Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, mostly from the Ohio Valley States. It was resolved to take a poll of the House tomorrow, and if strong enough, serve notice on Speaker Reed that he must permit a Cuban resolution to be introduced. This may be anything when introduced, but it will be amended. Thirty-two additional members were secured to aid this after the meeting was over. It is believed that the Speaker will yield; if not, the resolution will be passed on some other bill as a ride.

The Republicans have received bushels of telegrams urging war from their constituents in the last two days, and fear the Democrats will get ahead of them and declare war.

The President is still trying to make arrangements to sustain the Spanish flag and shadow of Spanish authority in case Spain refuses to sell the island. It is believed tonight, however, that he will soon take his place at the head of the war hosts of the Republicans.

CABINET COUNTED ON SPAIN.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) March 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It was learned tonight beyond doubt that the Cabinet has been misrepresenting the situation, and that Spain made no proposals at all. The Cabinet members now openly admit that every proposal discussed for the past two weeks came from Gen. Woodford or from Washington. The Cabinet thought Spain must accept intervention, but she will not. This is semi-official.

TIRED OF CRITICISM.

CHICAGO, March 29.—[By Associated Press.] A Washington special to the News says:

"There is only one chance in a hundred that war will be averted." Such was the remark this afternoon of one of the most prominent members of the Cabinet, who has been conspicuous as a peacemaker.

"Private Secretary to the President Porter said this afternoon that the President has determined to settle the issue this week, and a message is looked for tomorrow.

"The President," said Mr. Porter, "is tired of the criticism of Congress. He will ask Congress to do one of two things; either take the question and settle it in its own way, or leave the Executive free and untrammelled. The President feels he cannot be blamed and criticised.

"Congress blames him for not acting, and indulges in war talk, when he is doing his best to avert war. The talk in Congress interferes with negotiations looking to peace."

"There is scarcely a doubt that Congress, in its present temper, will declare war. It is expected that tomorrow will see the President unbound on Congress the entire situation, and without making a recommendation, leave the legislative branch of the government to work out the problem in its own way."

WOODFORD SEES SAGASTA.

MADRID, March 29.—[By Associated Press.] Gen. Woodford's conference with the Spanish Minister this afternoon was of an hour's duration, and the Ministers continued in deliberation after Gen. Woodford withdrew.

In the course of an interview after the conference, Senor Sagasta said to the correspondent of the Asso-

ciated Press that Minister Woodford at the conference asserted that he desired on that occasion to express the desires of his government on the subject of the situation in Cuba and the reconcentrados.

Senor Sagasta added that the conference decided some of these points, and that he had promised to study Gen. Woodford's propositions and to submit them to the Queen Regent and then to a Cabinet council, considering them from every point of view in order that the Cabinet might take a resolution thereon.

Senor Sagasta authorized the correspondent of the Associated Press to deny any other version of the conference as untrue.

CANT HOLD THEM IN.

SPEAKER REED'S "MUSTANGS" ARE TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

Has Notified the President That He Cannot Hold the House in Check Much Longer—Resolutions by the State Department.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Congress is infuriated. If tomorrow passes without some action being taken on the Cuban question it will be a remarkable day in American history. The President's course is discredited, and nothing short of the immediate independence of Cuba will satisfy the legislative branch of the government, if its present temper continues.

Speaker Reed has told the President that he will not be able to keep the House in check any longer. Fifty-two House Republicans this afternoon held an informal meeting in the Agricultural Committee room and agreed that there must be action on the Maine report, which means nothing less than Cuban independence. They will meet again tomorrow morning. Chairman Hull of the Military Affairs Committee, canvassed the House Republicans for an agreement to overrule the chair, so as to have a discussion of the Cuban question while the House is considering the Naval Appropriation Bill.

"We have enough pledges to guarantee the overruling of any chairman the Speaker may select," said Representative Bromwell (Rep. of Ohio). "We are sick and tired of the President's course. It is no longer tolerable."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will tomorrow morning consider the matter. "I think we will report the resolution recognizing the independence of the republic, and directing the President to intervene to stop the Spanish cruelties," said Senator Foraker, the youngest Republican member of that body, who nevertheless is recognized as a leader of the vigorous or pro-Cuban faction.

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

Points of the News in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, and a full commercial report, these together making 19,668 words or about 17 columns. In addition is a day report, not so fresh, of about 11,960 words—the whole making a mass of wired news aggregating the large volume of 26 columns—A large proportion of it relates to the impending war-cloud. A summary follows:]

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5.

Congress may declare war within two days....Probability that Spain made no proposals at all....The President is trying to avert war, and Congress thwarts negotiations for peace with war talk....No fears for the Oregon's safety....Big guns shipped to eastern coast points....Negotiations and war preparations keep both departments busy....Troops en route from Oklahoma....Androscooggin cotton - mill strikers go to work....Enormous gold import....Fanny Davenport's condition more hopeful....E. S. Willard also improving....Powder mill explodes near Nashville....Oven collapses and seriously injures four men....Mexico raising a million to relieve the reconcentrados....New York contemplating appropriating a million for a war fund.

Capt. Sigbee returns to Washington. Estrada Palma says Cuba will accept no armistice....They will fight till victorious or exterminated....Eastern fruit-buyers skeptical as to damage done by frosts....Three thousand horses lost on Yukon trails....Populists and Silverites resolve on recognizing Cuba's independence.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Russia issues a manifesto to her representatives regarding the recently-acquired Chinese territory....Foreign counsel's demands....A. Pavlov and his mounted Cossack escort....Spain is tranquil - Public opinion holds that peace will prevail....Discovery of a plot to assassinate the Sultan....Spanish papers counsel against compromise. Joint mediation proposed between United States and Spain, by France and Austro-Hungary—Gen. Woodford confers with Sagasta.

Financial and Commercial—Page 14.

Wall street awakes to find it has been duped, and prices of stocks fall off....New York advises cause a recovery in stocks at London....Sales of cash oil....Bradstreet's statement of grain supplies....California dried fruits steady....Wheat opens decidedly weak at Chicago....Trade in sheep and lambs active at Chicago.

The City—Pages 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16.

Teachers' Institutes....Burglar Leans' insomnia....Daughter sues mother for property....Suit over Placerita Cañon water rights....Successful raids on Chinese lotteries....City water case nearly ended....Settlers' League knocked out by the court....Fiesta preparations....Police commission holds up the Gillott case....Hold-up on the Santa Fe....Sue Ying to be tried for bigamy....Truck driver seriously injured....Cold bath for six at Long Beach....Forest will be taken to New York....Retired army officers ready for active service.

Southern California—Page 15.

Santa Ana City Trustees meet....Second session of the Teachers' Institute....Deciduous-fruit associations organizing....Alfred Smith's funeral at San Diego....Skull found on the desert. Sunday-school convention....New pipeline at Redlands....Trustees meet in adjourned session at Riverside....Tregear girl found at San Bernardino and taken home....County Teachers' Institute; second day's session....Robert L. Hill convicted of murder in Ventura....Sierra Madre Sanitarium burned to the ground....Turner found guilty at Pasadena....A. L. King remanded....San Pedro losing nearly thirty thousand dollars annually.

Pacific Coast—Page 5.

State Lunacy Commission revises their salary list....Hoff says he is innocent....Man commits suicide with carbolic acid....Grain outlook poor. Deciduous-fruits seriously damaged....Too much frost and wind, too little rain everywhere....Parson Monson jailed at San Francisco—Wanted badly in Texas....Foreman Johnson dies of his injuries—Caught in machinery....Mme. Louise throws vitriol; is now in jail. Shooting affray between gold hunters at Skaguay....The George W. Elder with many passengers, on the rocks in Tongva Narrows....Ranch manager Allen killed at Duncan....Whole Lee family murdered....Frank Belew pleads guilty.

The Times will issue an extra edition later in the day, giving exclusive Washington news received during the forenoon, and in the event that a message is sent to Congress by the President, another extra will follow. Watch for them.

HE IS LOYAL.

President is Taking No Backward Steps.

Has Made Demands of Spain and Awaits Reply.

Will Accept Nothing Short of Cuban Independence.

CONGRESS DESIRES ACTION.

Billy Mason Gets the Floor to Advocate War.

Numerous Resolutions Introduced in Both Houses.

Speaker Reed Says He Cannot Hold the Mustangs.

PARTY CONFERENCES ARE HELD.

Resolutions Passed in So Rapidly in the Senate That the Members Were Almost Stunned—The House Proceedings.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Congress and the Cabinet divided attention today on the Spanish situation. In Congress the feeling which began to take form after the President's conservative and pacific message on the Maine report was submitted yesterday, found open expression today in resolutions proposing a declaration of war, recognition of the independence of Cuba, armed intervention and other decisive and warlike steps against Spain, and in conferences of Republicans having for their object the overruling of the Speaker, if necessary to get prompt action.

Both on the floor, in the cloakrooms, in the lobbies and the corridors there was little else discussed but the Cuban situation and the Maine disaster. Every Senator and member was furnished with a copy of the testimony sent to Congress yesterday, and every person who could procure a copy read the printed pages. Every group of Senators in the cloakrooms talked of Cuba. Constant and continual conferences were held, and all recognized the seriousness of the situation.

On the House side it was apparent that the Republican majority could not be longer controlled by what is known as the conservative element, led by the Speaker. Groups of members in a state of excitement were to be seen on every hand. In each cloakroom there were members listening eagerly while portions of the Maine testimony were read. Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee grouped together and discussed plans and possible future proceedings. It was generally acknowledged that a serious condition had arisen; that a crisis would soon be at hand. It was the opinion of some of the conservative members that in a day or two the feeling would subside and members would not be so agitated.

Much depends upon the next few days. That Congress will not long remain inactive if some decided action is taken by the administration is certain. It is also true that the talk of an armistice caused a great deal of ill-feeling. The House today proceeded to do business without a break and without dramatic incident, but no such quiet can be promised tomorrow, when the Naval Bill is being considered.

The day closed with a prospect that the committees to whom were referred the Maine correspondence will act soon, possibly before the end of the week.

The Cabinet meeting today developed nothing new. The President remains steadfast in his convictions as to what is his duty, and adverse criticism, which, it is asserted, is mainly due to misinformation as to the situation or ignorance of the President's purpose, will not be permitted to avert him in the least degree from the course he has planned. As already stated in the Associated Press dispatches, the President some days ago made a peremptory demand upon Spain to put an end immediately to hostilities in Cuba, to release the reconcentrados and to permit them to return to their homes and resume their several occupations unmolested. This statement is made on good authority, and since that demand was communicated to Spain the President has not taken a step backward, or allowed himself to be persuaded into modifying it in the least particular.

Spain's final reply to this demand, it is known, is now receiving the earnest consideration of the Spanish authorities at Madrid, and their final reply may be reasonably expected within the next few days. Should these demands

be rejected there is the highest authority for stating that the President would not hesitate a moment as to his future course, but would immediately lay the whole record before Congress, and be guided by its instructions. As a preliminary step toward peace, it has been proposed to Spain, though this last proposition has not taken the shape of a demand as yet, at least, that the Spanish government withdraw its troops from the island, and that the Cubans be given their independence on a basis of indemnity that would be regarded as just in amount by the United States and other nations of the world and fair to both contending parties.

The question of an armistice has not been agreed to by either this country or Spain, though there is no doubt that Spain suggested an armistice. What terms of peace will be acceptable to the President cannot be stated; but it is asserted that no proposition will be considered that does not involve the practical, if not the actual, independence of the Cubans. Under these circumstances, the members of the administration think it only fair to the President that the people should wait patiently the result of the pending negotiations, since there is no more loyal American than the President, or one who will hesitate less than he when the hour for action arrives.

There is little doubt that the French government is ready to tender its good offices as mediator between the United States and Spain, if any intimation is conveyed by this country that such offices would be acceptable. Without such intimation it is doubtful whether France will take the initiative. In diplomatic circles it is pointed out that the interests of France, both material and sentimental, favor an avoidance of war. One material reason is that France is preparing for an international expedition when the world's tide of travel will be turned toward the French capital. It is said that war at such a time would be seriously prejudicial to this great project. Another material interest affecting France is that her citizens own many Spanish securities, so that any decline resulting from it would fall largely on French capitalists. While these are important considerations urging France to avert hostilities, yet they are not, of course, such as could be advanced, as the actual grounds for a tender of good offices. Such a movement would be prompted solely on sentimental grounds, namely, on the friendship of France for both parties engaged in this controversy.

The War and Navy departments continue to show many evidences of activity, but there is not the extreme energy of preparations evident as last week. The Navy Department made no further purchases of foreign ships today, although the naval attaches abroad continue to make inspection of ships at the several large yards.

The formal report of the medical board of officers of the North Atlantic squadron that sat on Admiral Sillard's case, shows that he was suffering from what is technically known as chronic malaria. It was upon the report of this board that the admiral was relieved of his command, and granted six months' leave of absence.

CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

Sensors Allen and Foraker Would Recognize Independence.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, March 29.—Cuban resolutions were offered in the Senate immediately after convening today by Senators Allen, Rawlins, Foraker and Frye. Following is a copy of Senator Allen's resolutions:

"Whereas, the war now and for some time past being waged between the kingdom of Spain and the Cuban insurgents has fully demonstrated the total inability of the former to subdue the insurgents, and whereas, said war has become one of extermination by starvation and the dictates of Christian civilization and common humanity alike demand the speedy cessation of hostilities and the immediate termination of the deliberately-planned starvation now going on in the island of Cuba; and whereas, under existing circumstances, it is the bounden duty of the United States to intervene, and whereas, the assertion of the Monroe doctrine forbidding the interference of foreign powers in the affairs of any State or nation on the Western Hemisphere, creates an obligation on the part of the United States to guarantee the people thereof against unusual cruelties and barbarities and extermination by any such foreign power; and whereas, the Cubans have, in the opinion of the American people and of Congress, by their valor and sacrifices during the four years of war, won their independence from Spain, and are entitled to political recognition by the United States, and whereas, it is apparent that Spain can no longer govern or control the people of Cuba, therefore

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be and is hereby directed and empowered to take such effective steps as, in his discretion, may be necessary to secure a speedy termination of the hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, the withdrawal of the military and naval forces of Spain from said island and to complete the independence of said people."

SENATOR RAWLINS'S.

The following was introduced by Senator Rawlins:

"Whereas, the war waged by the kingdom of Spain against the people of Cuba has destroyed the commerce between them and the people of the United States, and its revival will be impossible so long as such war may continue; and whereas, by the authority of that kingdom, in the course of such war, much American property has been destroyed and many American citizens, without just cause, have been imprisoned and some assassinated in their prison cells; and whereas, as our ship Maine was at anchor in the harbor of Havana, within the dominion and under the control of the kingdom of Spain, at a place designated by her authority, that ship and most of the board in the service of their country, by the explosion of a submarine mine were willfully, wickedly and treacherously mangled and destroyed; and whereas, the kingdom of Spain has proven herself incompetent to tranquilize the island of Cuba, either by the methods of peace or by means of civilized warfare, and, accordingly, has proceeded to make desolate the homes of its peaceful inhabitants, driving men, women and children into guarded camps, detaining them without making provision for shelter, food or clothing, thus willfully causing their extermination to the number of hundreds of thousands by the slow and tortuous process of starvation; and whereas, against these revolting acts of inhumanity, this government has time and again made peaceful protest to the kingdom of Spain, at the same time endeavoring by a helpful charity to relieve those whom she has thus brought to such dire distress, and our repeated protests have been disregarded, and our efforts of philanthropy, having proved unavailing;

"Resolved, that for the purpose of enabling the President of the United States to provide the concentrated non-combatant Cubans with the necessary food, raiment and medicine for their immediate relief from starvation, the sum of \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

BY SENATOR FORAKER.

Senator Foraker's resolution was as follows:

"Be it resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America:

"First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right, ought to be free and independent.

"Second—That the government of the United States hereby recognizes the

PRESIDENT SENDS AN ULTIMATUM.

Secretary Alger Is Quoted as Having Said Positively that Spain Has Received Final Notice.

CHICAGO, March 29.—A special to the Chronicle from Washington says:

"The positive statement was made by Secretary Alger tonight that President McKinley this evening sent an ultimatum to Spain, and that fact will be communicated to Congress tomorrow.

"It is impossible to obtain definite information from the White House."

republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

"Third—That the war Spain is waging against Cuba is so destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States, and so cruel, barbarous and inhuman in its character as to make it the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Fourth—That the President of the United States, is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions to effect."

BY SENATOR FRYE.

Senator Frye's resolution read:

"Whereas, the war which has been waged in the island of Cuba for the past four years has been conducted by the Spanish government in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, said government has driven the unarmed and peaceable inhabitants from their homes and forced them within the armed camps, where it has permitted hundreds of thousands of men, women and children to die of starvation; and as a result of this system of inhuman warfare, tens of thousands of helpless people are now dying for want of food; and whereas, the war has paralyzed and almost destroyed the large commercial relations which have heretofore existed between the United States and Cuba, and has rendered useless and brought to ruin the many millions of dollars worth of property of American citizens invested in the islands; and, whereas, the existence and prolongation of the hostilities have imposed heavy financial expenditures and burdensome official labors upon the government of the United States in the enforcement of its neutrality laws; and whereas, the consults of the United States and other impartial observers have reported that the Spanish government has lost control of much of the greater portion of the island; that it is powerless to restore its authority and bring about peace; and that a continuance of the contest will have no other effect than to increase the horrors, misery and starvation which now exist, utterly extinguish the commerce with and destroy the property of American citizens and the expense and burdens of the government of the United States, therefore

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be and is hereby directed and empowered to take such effective steps as, in his discretion, may be necessary to secure a speedy termination of the hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, the withdrawal of the military and naval forces of Spain from said island and to complete the independence of said people."

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The following was introduced by Senator Rawlins:

"Whereas, the war waged by the kingdom of Spain against the people of Cuba has destroyed the commerce between them and the people of the United States, and its revival will be impossible so long as such war may continue; and whereas, by the authority of that kingdom, in the course of such war, much American property has been destroyed and many American citizens, without just cause, have been imprisoned and some assassinated in their prison cells; and whereas, as our ship Maine was at anchor in the harbor of Havana, within the dominion and under the control of the kingdom of Spain, at a place designated by her authority, that ship and most of the board in the service of their country, by the explosion of a submarine mine were willfully, wickedly and treacherously mangled and destroyed; and whereas, the kingdom of Spain has proven herself incompetent to tranquilize the island of Cuba, either by the methods of peace or by means of civilized warfare, and, accordingly, has proceeded to make desolate the homes of its peaceful inhabitants, driving men, women and children into guarded camps, detaining them without making provision for shelter, food or clothing, thus willfully causing their extermination to the number of hundreds of thousands by the slow and tortuous process of starvation; and whereas, against these revolting acts of inhumanity, this government has time and again made peaceful protest to the kingdom of Spain, at the same time endeavoring by a helpful charity to relieve those whom she has thus brought to such dire distress, and our repeated protests have been disregarded, and our efforts of philanthropy, having proved unavailing;

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be and is hereby directed and empowered to take such effective steps as, in his discretion, may be necessary to secure a speedy termination of the hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, the withdrawal of the military and naval forces of Spain from said island and to complete the independence of said people."

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"Whereas, the war waged by the kingdom of Spain against the people of Cuba has destroyed the commerce between them and the people of the United States, and its revival will be impossible so long as such war may continue; and whereas, by the authority of that kingdom, in the course of such war, much American property has been destroyed and many American citizens, without just cause, have been imprisoned and some assassinated in their prison cells; and whereas, as our ship Maine was at anchor in the harbor of Havana, within the dominion and under the control of the kingdom of Spain, at a place designated by her authority, that ship and most of the board in the service of their country, by the explosion of a submarine mine were willfully, wickedly and treacherously mangled and destroyed; and whereas, the kingdom of Spain has proven herself incompetent to tranquilize the island of Cuba, either by the methods of peace or by means of civilized warfare, and, accordingly, has proceeded to make desolate the homes of its peaceful inhabitants, driving men, women and children into guarded camps, detaining them without making provision for shelter, food or clothing, thus willfully causing their extermination to the number of hundreds of thousands by the slow and tortuous process of starvation; and whereas, against these revolting acts of inhumanity, this government has time and again made peaceful protest to the kingdom of Spain, at the same time endeavoring by a helpful charity to relieve those whom she has thus brought to such dire distress, and our repeated protests have been disregarded, and our efforts of philanthropy, having proved unavailing;

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be and is hereby directed and empowered to take such effective steps as, in his discretion, may be necessary to secure a speedy termination of the hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, the withdrawal of the military and naval forces of Spain from said island and to complete the independence of said people."

SENATOR FORAKER.

Senator Foraker's resolution was as follows:

"Be it resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America:

"First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right, ought to be free and independent.

"Second—That the government of the United States hereby recognizes the

republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

"Third—That the war Spain is waging against Cuba is so destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States, and so cruel, barbarous and inhuman in its character as to make it the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Fourth—That the President of the United States, is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions to effect."

and, whereas, we are firmly convinced that further protest will prove equally vain and that the recognition of the independence of the republic of Cuba and armed intervention in this behalf by this government will alone be effective for the redress past and the prosperity of future times; and, whereas, while regretting the necessity, now imperative, for such action, but mindful of our duty to a neighboring people and to humanity, and with a clear consciousness as to the justness of our cause, and that our action will meet with the approving judgment of all civilized people; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the independence of the republic of Cuba be, and the same is hereby recognized, and that war against the kingdom of Spain be and the same is hereby declared, and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the land and naval forces of the United States of America to wage such war as to success."

Representative Mercer of Nebraska introduced in the House a Cuban resolution similar to that introduced by Senator Foraker of Ohio.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. REGULAR SESSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.—SENATE—Discussion of the Cuban question in any of its phases is evidently an irresistible attraction. The prospective consideration of the critical problem in the Senate today drew another tremendous crowd to the galleries, and, as on previous days, when Cuba was the foremost topic, hundreds of people jammed the corridors, disappointed because they could not gain admission.

When the Senate convened, a beautiful horseshoe of roses and violets stood on the desk of Senator Gallinger. When Mr. Mason of Illinois entered the chamber, the people in the galleries, recognizing him, applauded vigorously.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont, from the Finance Committee, reported a joint resolution providing for the importation, free of duty, of military supplies secured abroad into the United States, and asked for its immediate consideration. It was passed.

Several joint resolutions bearing upon the Cuban question were then introduced, each one creating a lively sensation as it was read. The first was by Mr. Allen of Nebraska, recognizing the independence of Cuba. Mr. Allen's resolution was at his request, laid on the table. A declaration of war was next introduced by Mr. Rawlins of Utah.

Senator Foraker of Ohio then presented a resolution, recognizing the independence of Cuba and favoring armed intervention. Mr. Foraker asked that the resolution go to the Foreign Relations Committee. He said that his resolution had been long delayed. He intended, he said, to present it at the opening of the session, last December, but he withheld it at that time because the President's message gave promise that within a reasonable time, definite and decisive action would be taken by the administration, so soon as autonomy could be given a fair trial. A reasonable time seems to have now elapsed. The people of the country realize that all the necessary time has been given Spain to bring peace to the stricken island. Autonomy, Mr. Foraker declared, had failed, but just as its failure was realized, the country was confronted by the De Lome incident. Scarcely had the excitement created by this subsided, when what has been styled the "Maine incident" threw the country into a hurricane of excitement.

"Since that time," said the Senator, "we have been waiting patiently and under restraint for the report of the board of inquiry. That report is now before the Committee on Foreign Relations. Whatever may be done as to the Maine incident, action must come on the general Cuban question."

Senator Foraker said he hoped at a later date to address the Senate at length upon his resolution.

Mr. Frye of Maine said he had not intended to offer a resolution at this time, but in view of others proposed he would present the one he had prepared. The resolutions were all, except Mr. Allen's, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

At the conclusion of the presentation of the resolutions, Mr. Mason of Illinois was recognized for a speech on the President's message of yesterday. Mr. Mason said he believed it was due to the country now to know the general expression and intention of the members of the Senate.

While he would not apologize for discussing the Cuban question at this

time, he did not intend, by so doing, any disrespect either to the administration or to the Committee on Foreign Relations when he said that he was tired of the dilatory tactics that had been employed for three years to prevent assistance from the United States to the Cubans. He continued:

"More than two years ago the plan of the Spanish government to starve the women and children and non-combatants was begun. Every intelligent man, woman and child was informed of it through the ordinary channels of information, the newspapers, and by the statements of disinterested witnesses, day after day; week after week, month after month, and year after year, and it had received practically no attention from this government until some of the members of this body visited the island of Cuba and witnessed the scenes of death and distress, and brought back to the United States their words of honor that no picture had been drawn by the press that fully stated the horrors of the situation.

"Then the gentlemen and newspapers, who had pretended, at least, to discredit those statements in this body, began to talk about it as though it was a new discovery, when, within ninety miles of our shore, for two years, they had continued to murder women and children. When, nearly a year ago, I called attention to the situation, as given at that time and since corroborated by four of our colleagues upon this floor, from personal observation, the statement was received with sneers by many of my colleagues, and I had the pleasure of being insulted over the wire by stockbrokers and scoundrels in the markets.

"For two years the process of imprisonment of the reconcentrados and their starvation has proceeded, yet anyone who dared to call attention to the fact had to stand the assaults of those newspapers, which denied in their editorial columns the news they printed in their news columns. Thousands have been starved; millions of dollars of our legitimate commerce has been swept from the high seas, and the man who worships the eagle on the dollar, and does not see the one on his flag says: 'Be silent; think of the horrors of war and the dangers to business.'"

"When the order of concentration came, they cooped up at least 800 American citizens with the reconcentrados, and refused to let them go out and earn a legitimate and honest living. It amounted to imprisonment. We claimed so at the time, though many professed not to believe it until the honorable Senator from Vermont described the dead line, and the guns of the Spanish soldiers that kept the reconcentrados together. Any other self-respecting nation in the world would have ordered their release and better treatment, or they would have opened the gates of hell on Moro Castle.

"This government, however, upon the suggestion of the President, took \$50,000,000 of the people's money out of the treasury of the United States and begged permission of Spain for the privilege of relieving our citizens, American-born, on Spanish soil.

"I am not complaining; I am not criticizing. There is no such other record in all the history of the world. I only repeat this humiliating statement to call attention to the fact that every effort that has been made by the President has been construed by Spain into an act of cowardice, and an absolute and conclusive evidence that we are afraid of that mighty power, and every such act of careful consideration on our part has made Spain more cruel to her own people and more insulting to us."

Mr. Mason then turned his attention to the destruction of the Maine.

"The battleship Maine, our gallant citizen-sailors went down with her. At the time every citizen of the United States familiar with the Spanish character, felt confident it was Spanish treachery. Our ship was there by right of custom, and tendered hospitality, and also by treaty contract she had an absolute right to be there.

"The day closed, and she rode the harbor, a messenger of peace. Our only offer up to that time had been to restore peace alike honorable to Cuba and to Spain. Definite plans were not even suggested by the President, fearing to injure our relations with Spain. Spain could not conquer her own insurgents. Had we been a grasping nation we would, at any time within two years past, have been able to make aggressive and forcible annexation, taking advantage of the crimes of Spain and the misfortune of Cuba.

"The night came on, a dark, gloomy night, natural and proper time for Spanish bravery. Our men were asleep in a friendly harbor; they were never challenged to display their courage. They were not whipped in honorable battle, but choked, burned, strangled and drowned without a chance to die fighting for life, without a moment to say a prayer. In the twinkling of an eye, they stood in the presence of their Maker.

"Suppose ninety of them had been United States Senators; suppose the balance had been members of Congress, or made up of judges and leading professional and business men, would forty days have elapsed before war began?"

"Or suppose each Senator had a son or a father there. Do we tell our children the truth when we say that the life of every American citizen is of equal value before the law? They were not Senators—they were sailors. Their widows and orphans cry aloud to us, the silent appeal of 268 seamen comes to us again and again, saying: 'We are flesh of your flesh; bone of your bone, and blood of your blood; we lived and died for the flag that shields you. What is to be our answer? Shall we answer with money?'

"Mr. President, I speak only for myself, and I am for war. [Applause in the galleries.] But, gentlemen may say: 'Don't say you are for war. Say that you are for armed intervention,

which means war.' I believe in calling things by their right name. If we believe that murdering our men, sinking our ships and lowering our flag is not cause for war, say so and refer it, as they did the Virginia affair, and allow our brothers to be sold like stock for gold. If it is a cause for war, let us assume the responsibility put upon us by the Constitution, and say it not only to Spain, but to the whole world. Let us not say one thing and mean another.

"For God's sake let us not Spanishize our diplomats, but rather speak the truth and prove ourselves true disciples of James G. Blaine. We can hide no longer under the executive wing. He can alone declare war nor refuse it. Congress alone can declare war. I, for one, am ready to vote now. You may continue to cry peace, peace, but there can be no peace while Europeans own and butcher their slaves on the same continent where our flag floats.

"But there are those who say that the court does not fix the responsibility. It was not necessary. The peace-at-any-price men cannot escape so. The law fixes responsibility. We were in Spanish waters and over Spanish soil. The harbor is owned and controlled by Spain. The explosives in that harbor were owned and controlled by Spain. If it was a torpedo, it was a Spanish mine; no explosives have been on sale in Havana for over a year, to private citizens. If it was gun cotton, it was Spanish gun cotton, and if it was dynamite, it was Spanish dynamite. The power to explode it was controlled by Spain. A government acts only through its agents and officers, as much as they controlled the discharge of their cannon. It was owned, located and exploded by Spain, and Spain must answer.

"I shall oppose any plan to assist Spain to place any kind of autonomy on Cuba. Spain cannot be trusted to keep her promise, and we cannot undertake to compel her to. Aside from that, poor Cuba has paid a larger price for liberty than we did, and she must be free. I shall oppose any plan that looks to forcing Cuba in the future to pay Spain in cash for her liberty. Her land is full of graves, and her future generations must be mortgaged.

"It is claimed by some that Cuba ought to be willing to pay Spain's Cuban war debt. Cuba ought to pay for the powder and lead that killed her people; pay for the torches that burned her homes; pay the back wages of the Spanish soldiers who ravished the Cuban wives and daughters? Never by any vote of mine.

"Some tell us we must wait for Spanish elections. If her elections are as rotten as her diplomacy, we cannot wait. It is claimed that if we wait until the Spanish elections, Sagasta will give all concessions. Are we to be fooled twice with the same trick? Is De Lome so soon forgotten?

"Some tell us we are not prepared. When shall we be better prepared? Will it be when the Spanish torpedo flotilla has crossed the waters and rests complacently on its base of supplies, within five or six hours' distance of our fleet? We know now officially what we have believed for forty days. Shall we wait until she can destroy more of our ships and men? God forbid that such a crime be charged to us!

"Let us awake and shake off the Chinese narcotic that locks us in drowsy indolence, murmuring, 'peace at any price.'"

"Awake, as our forefathers did at Concord, and Bunker Hill! Awake to glorious war against a nation that burns homes and murders women and children! Awake to glorious war that seeks no gain for us in treasure or territory; but a war to drive the oppressor from the continent; to set the Cuban star in the sky forever, and a war that will help us for generations to come, by giving notice that the honor of our flag and the lives of our citizens must be respected among the nations of the world." [Applause in the galleries.]

TILLMAN'S TRIBUTE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.—At the conclusion of Mr. Mason's speech, a bill providing for a national exposition of American products and manufactures in Philadelphia for encouragement of the export trade and appropriating \$50,000 therefor, was passed.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama presented and secured the passage of a resolution calling upon the President for information as to the disposition made of the Congress appropriation of \$50,000 for the relief of American citizens and as to the number of American citizens relieved from the fund.

In accordance with the order of business the Senate began the consideration of unobjectionable bills on the pension calendar. Seventy-four private pension bills were passed.

At 2:15 p.m., Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, in accordance with previous notice, presented resolutions concerning the death of the late Joseph Earl, a Senator from South Carolina. Eulogies upon Senator Earl were delivered by Mr. McLaurin, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Kenney, Mr. McEnery and Mr. Tillman.

One of the most remarkable eulogies probably ever delivered in the Senate was that pronounced by Mr. Tillman. He and Mr. Earl had been long-time political antagonists, and in the common acceptance of the term, had never been friends or political allies. In paying a brilliant tribute to the late Senator, Mr. Tillman said he felt that if he failed to pay it, the history of the fame and virtues of Gen. Earl would lack the important testimony which he could give. Mr. Tillman then reviewed what he said was one of the most remarkable political campaigns ever waged—that for the gubernatorial nomination in the Palmetto State in 1890, in which he and Gen. Earl were rival candidates. In that campaign the reform movement, headed by Mr. Tillman, was successful. Gen. Earl carrying only four of the thirty-five counties of the State. During that

campaign Gen. Earl won the admiration of all by the interdict and distinguished ability with which he conducted himself, and paved the way to his subsequent election to the Senate.

In conclusion, Mr. Tillman said that while his might not be the highest tribute that could be paid to Gen. Earl, none could be more sincere and heartfelt. As a further mark of respect, the Senate, at 4:25 p.m., adjourned.

SENATE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.
Meeting to Be Held Today—Uncertainty as to Action.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, March 29.—Much interest is felt in the meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which is called for 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning to consider the various resolutions introduced in the Senate.

The only question of doubt is whether the committee will take action at its sitting tomorrow. In view of the records of the members on the Cuban question and their present attitude, there is no uncertainty that their action will be pronouncedly favorable to the Cubans. Members of the committee individually spoken with, express the opinion that the committee will report a resolution declaring for forcible intervention. Such is the purpose of all the resolutions introduced today, and the general feeling is that any less radical action would be of no avail.

Senator Gray of Delaware is the only member of the committee who did not vote for the recognition of belligerency and independence when the resolutions for this purpose were formerly before the committee, but the fact is recalled by other committeemen that at a recent meeting he expressed the opinion that intervention would be necessary.

On the other hand, Senator Morgan appears to be disposed now to regard the President's wishes to the extent of opposing precipitate action without careful inquiry beforehand. If the committee does not reach a conclusion tomorrow it would be asked to delay until something can be agreed upon.

NIGHT SESSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.—At the night session of the House, fifty-seven

bills were passed, among them one to pension at the rate of \$50 per month the widow of Capt. Cushing, the commander of the torpedo boat which sunk the Confederate ram Albemarle. At 10:30 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE SITUATION.

Frye's Resolution Will Probably Be Strengthened and Adopted.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The situation tonight is: Frye's resolution without the words "in his discretion," and the resolution probably strengthened, will be reported and may pass tomorrow. The House has passed out of Speaker Reed's control, and he has agreed to allow action at once. A relief message is probable. The Cabinet is still waiting for a message from Madrid.

PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

Sensors Say Spain Will Not Accept Conditions Imposed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, March 29.—Sensors and others who have talked with the President last evening and today, say that the proposition for the armistice came from Spain, and while it is being considered by the President, in connection with other negotiations, he had insisted that any proposed armistice must be completed with other conditions which Spain has not shown a disposition to accept, and perhaps will not accept. It was stated by one Senator that matters would be brought to a head within a very short time.

TO ENLIST VETERANS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, March 29.—Representative Chickering of New York today introduced a bill to encourage the enlistment of veterans of the late war in case of war with Spain. It provides that soldiers drawing pensions who may enlist in the army or navy shall continue to draw pensions during their term of enlistment.

WATCHING THE PASSAGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] KINGSTON (Jamaica), March 29.—Capt. Paine of the British steamer Belvidere, from Boston, March 24, for Port Antonio, which arrived there, reports that a Spanish ironclad is watching the Windward passage, about forty miles off the coast.

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CONGRESS.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

...and is entitled to be considered first, inasmuch as the purpose of each seems to be the same. The President, it may be stated, does not regard them as identical in purpose, inasmuch as the Frye resolution leaves him some latitude as to what means he will use to bring about a cessation of hostilities.

Bad as seems the plight of the administration tonight, it is not certain that a remarkable change will not be produced before noon tomorrow, among the members of the House at least. Tonight immense pressure is being brought to bear upon Representatives Hopkins of Illinois and Joy of Missouri. Hopkins was the chairman of the meeting of Republicans in the Agricultural committee room. The object is to dissuade them from their purpose, the President being under the impression that they, together with Representative Hall of Connecticut, are responsible for this first movement toward revolt.

Speaker Reed spent nearly all afternoon on the floor of the House, advising Republicans not to be precipitate; not to let their passions carry them to the point of embarrassing the President by forcing him to do what his judgment says is not proper. There are conflicting reports tonight as to what he will do tomorrow. One has it that he will not interfere, but will let the members talk all they want to. Another is that he will leave the chair to counsel patience and inactivity. Ordinarily his mere frown would be sufficient to subdue the Republican majority. His public warning, joined to the entreaties of the President, may again influence the men who today have declared they will have their say. It is no use to ask Reed what he will do; he will not be interviewed. His previous hostility to action without the President's support, may be taken as assurance that he will not be driven from his position now.

Tonight, at the White House, it was persistently stated that no answer had been received from Madrid "to the President's firm note," which is the way the request for a new autonomy scheme is characterized by the administration. The answer will not be received before midnight, is the answer given. That hour is a most unlikely hour for dispatches from ambassadors. The answer, it has been stated, was received early in the day. Every Senator on the Foreign Relations Committee knew it, and few of them refused to confirm the report of its receipt. The denial is akin to the one made about the Maine report, even after Secretary Sherman told what the evidence showed.

At 11 o'clock the talk among the President's friends was that the threatened revolt in the House has about fizzled out; that the leaders of it have been convinced that the President's course is not as black as it has been painted, and even if it is not altogether satisfactory, party allegiance demands a little more delay; that twenty-four hours is not enough time to determine anything as to the wisdom of plans that are not definitely settled.

Notwithstanding this expression of confidence in administration circles, the condition of affairs has tonight developed so as to be called critical.

A DETERMINED MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A very determined movement is on foot among members of the House, in which prominent men of both parties are cooperating, to bring a proposition for intervention in Cuba to a vote if necessary by arbitrarily overruling the chair. The situation is being thoroughly canvassed, particularly on the Republican side, as the Democratic leaders have given assurances of their cooperation as soon as the Republicans, who are engineering the measure, are ready.

The chairman of the Military Committee, Mr. Hull, is at the head of the movement on the Republican side, and it is asserted with considerable confidence that it has decided strength. It was the intention of these members to attach a resolution for intervention to the appropriation for the relief of the Cubans, which it was expected the President would ask for in a message today, and if the message is not sent in the program is to present a resolution, and if it is ruled out of order to overturn the ruling of the chair.

A very prominent member, who is using all his energies to promote the foregoing programme, says that there will be no delay beyond Thursday.

DISCUSSION OF MEXICO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The members of the House who are in favor of immediate and aggressive action are discussing all sorts of methods by which the House can be brought to an expression of opinion. This morning there was even some talk of overruling the chair during the consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill, and attaching a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba as a rider. But all this talk seems to be in the air. It has no coherence. The main thing the conservatives have to contend with is the overwhelming protest which is going up against delay.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House is in a peculiar condition. Chairman Hitt is ill, and the regular meeting of the committee will not occur until Thursday. If a way can be found to secure a meeting of the committee before Thursday it will be done. If not, the Republican members of the House will probably caucus on the question. There is a strong sentiment in the House and in the Senate against the proposition to vote money for supplies to relieve the starving Cubans, unless it be accompanied by action which will stop the war. At least three Republican members of the committee have declared that they would oppose such a proposition with their voice on the floor.

Representative Lorimer stated that he did not believe the House would wait more than forty-eight hours more before it will take some step looking to action by Congress, immediate in its character, and that he believed in going to the extent of independence.

He has talked with many Republicans, said he "in the past twenty-four hours, and with two exceptions, they were all for intervention or recognition of independence. There will be no appropriation of \$500,000 for the relief of the Cuban non-combatants, as is expected to be requested by the President, unless simultaneously there is a call for intervention and independence. I believe it will be found that not only a majority on the Republican side of the House can be found on this question, but that a majority of the whole House can be found on this question."

HOUSE REPUBLICANS.

CONFERENCE OF MEMBERS WHO FAVOR EARLY ACTION.

Representative Hopkins Holds Down the Chair—He Believes in Further Delay, but is Willing to Grant Another Day—Those Present.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The revolt in the House against further delay of action on the Cuban issue culminated today in a conference of Republican members, whose ideas are in accordance with a positive early course. About fifty Representatives attended, representing all sections.

Representative Hopkins of Illinois, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, presided.

Representative Joy of Missouri was secretary. The meeting was called to take steps to secure immediate intervention in some form and the recognition of Cuban independence. It was the first definite step toward this, and since the President's message was submitted yesterday.

Up to this afternoon the sentiment was a half-concealed but strong feeling against voting money for Cuban relief, unless accompanied by action to stop the war. The meeting today was called with a view to accomplishing the unqualified removal of the Spanish troops from Cuba and prompt armed intervention in the affairs of that island. Late this afternoon the word was quietly passed around, but many who are enthusiastically in favor of intervention failed of notification, though the number present would be sufficiently large, by consolidation with the Democratic forces, to carry out a programme.

Representative Hopkins, as chairman, briefly stated the objects of the meeting. He indicated his disappointment that the President's message carried no outline of definite policy toward Spain, and he did not believe further delay should be brooked. He, however, thought the administration might have another day or two in which to act, and failing to do so, Congress should take the matter into its own hands independently, and at once. He favored action looking to Cuban independence, but made no specific suggestions as to the methods of its accomplishment.

Representative Tawney of Minnesota, another member of the Ways and Means Committee, said this country should not stop short of securing the absolute independence of Cuba.

Representative Belknap of Illinois, who favors immediate and decisive action, took the floor and asked a number of questions, tending to bring out the sentiment of the meeting and the policy to be followed. The feeling seemed to be that no action other than the cessation of hostilities on the island and absolute independence would be acceptable.

Representative Marsh of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, made a vigorous speech, in which he denounced Spain as the proven culpable party to the blowing-up of the Maine. He would, he said, put an end to Spanish rule in Cuba by immediate intervention and a formal recognition of Cuban independence. His remarks were warmly applauded.

Representative Lorimer of Illinois also spoke at considerable length, and said he was in favor of securing absolute independence by any means whatsoever. Other speakers were Representatives Reeves of Illinois, Pierce of Missouri, Hicks and Brumm of Pennsylvania, Mann of Illinois, Joy of Missouri, Kirkpatrick and Arnold of Pennsylvania and Lawrence of Massachusetts.

After some vigorous speeches denouncing action of Spain, it was decided to defer action until 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The present programme is to present to Speaker Reed evidence that a large majority favor the step and the Cuban sympathizers believe that once convinced of the numbers enlisted in its support he will yield to them. It is also proposed to communicate their sentiment to President McKinley. This step today is expected to bear fruit in important action in the House on Thursday. Tomorrow a poll of the House will be taken. The following were among those who participated in the conference:

Messrs. Hopkins, Mann, Warner, White, Reeves, Belknap, Marsh and Lorimer of Illinois; Tawney of Minnesota; Spalding, William Alden Smith, Samuel W. Smith, Mesick, Sheldon, Conliss and Hamilton of Michigan; Mercer of Nebraska; White of North Carolina; Mudd of Maryland; Sulloway of New Hampshire; Knox and Lawrence of Massachusetts; Johnson of North Dakota; Brownlow of Tennessee; Colson of Kentucky; Ellis of Oregon; Joy and Pierce of Missouri; and Brumm, Hicks, Kirkpatrick and Arnold of Pennsylvania.

POPULISTS AND SILVERITES.

Recognition of Cuban Independence.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Representatives of the Populist and Silver Republican elements in both the Senate and House held an informal conference just before Congress convened today, and outlined in a general way the policy to be adopted toward Cuba. It was agreed that the recognition of Cuban independence was the first step.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—According to the reports from Porto Rico, the elections there passed off without disorder, and the Autonomists polled more heavily than the Conservatives.

ban independence was the only course to pursue at this juncture.

Senator Allen and Representative Bell of Colorado were accordingly authorized to introduce in the two houses a joint resolution embodying the conference views and indicating the line of policy adopted. The resolution, as introduced by Representative Bell, is as follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the separate political existence and independence of the republic of Cuba, now and for some time heretofore maintained by force of arms, be and the same is hereby recognized as a separate independent nation; that the United States shall immediately intervene and put an end to the war now being waged on the island of Cuba, and succor and release from imprisonment the people there concentrated for the purpose of starvation and extermination. And for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act and enabling the President of the United States to furnish such concentrated people with food, raiment and medicine, the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the United States treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Representative Ridgely of Kansas, who also represented the Populist wing of the House at the meeting, also introduced the same resolution, but prefixed it with the numerous whereas indorsed at the meeting and incorporated in the Allen Senate resolution.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Interest in the Cuban situation—the interest might almost be termed excitement, so intense was it—reached a climax in the proceedings of the Senate today. As on previous days of discussion of the Cuban question, thousands of people flocked to the Capitol, only a few of whom, comparatively, could gain admission to the galleries. Within five minutes after the Senate convened, Mr. Allen of Nebraska introduced a resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. This was followed by a resolution proposed by Mr. Rawlins of Utah, declaring war against the kingdom of Spain.

Senator Foraker of Ohio then introduced a resolution declaring for such intervention in the Cuban war as would bring about the independence of the island. Following this came a resolution of Mr. Frye of Maine demanding that Cuba be made free.

The resolutions followed one another so rapidly as to almost stun the auditors, both Senators and spectators. The galleries were in a commotion, and the people were prepared for anything. This was the condition when the Vice-President recognized Mr. Mason of Illinois for his announced speech on the President's message transmitting to Congress the findings of the Maine court of inquiry. Mr. Mason read his speech from manuscript, but it was delivered with all the vigor and fire of which he is capable. The intensity of the feeling of those in the galleries was evidenced by the storm of applause which was elicited by his declaration that he was for war. Vice-President Hobart had real difficulty in suppressing the demonstration.

After Mr. Mason's speech the Senate passed seventy-four private pension bills, and followed this order with eulogies on the late Senator Earl of South Carolina.

The House today quietly proceeded with the order of the day, the consideration of the private bills. No opportunity was afforded under the rules of debating the all-absorbing topic, but members stood about the cloakrooms and lobbies all day long, discussing the situation. The most intense feeling was manifested.

The House, after passing a bill to pension the widow of Gen. John L. Stevenson at the rate of \$30 a month, devoted the whole day to the consideration of the bill to pay certain claims for stores and supplies furnished to the Union by loyal citizens of the South during the war. There was a bitter contest over a claim of \$217,000 preferred by the heirs of the widow of Gen. Robert E. Lee. She inherited the claim from Mrs. Fitzhugh, her aunt, who, it was admitted, was loyal. The claim was finally stricken out, but the House took a recess before the bill was passed. The Senate resolution to extend for six months the time fixed for opening the agricultural lands of the Uncomphagre Indian Reservation was adopted.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to pension legislation.

PRESSING THE PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Representative Lewis of Washington today introduced in the House a resolution asking the President what he communicated to the Spanish government as to the views of the United States government on the court of inquiry into the destruction of the Maine, and asking that such information be communicated to Congress at once.

THE MARSH RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Representative Marsh of Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, today introduced a joint resolution declaring war between the government of Spain and its dependencies and the United States. It is as follows: "Resolved, that war be, and the same is hereby declared to exist between the government of Spain and her dependencies and the United States and that the President of the United States is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States, including the militia and the naval militia, to carry the same into effect."

Representative Marsh stated that the resolution introduced by him was the exact language of the declaration of war of 1812, issued by Congress against Great Britain, except that it omits conferring authority on the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal.

Representative Hartman of Montana today introduced a resolution into the House declaring that the United States recognizes the independence of the republic of Cuba, and pledges the full measure of its support for the maintenance of that independence.

PORTO RICO ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

MADRID, March 29.—According to the reports from Porto Rico, the elections there passed off without disorder, and the Autonomists polled more heavily than the Conservatives.

the reports from Porto Rico, the elections there passed off without disorder, and the Autonomists polled more heavily than the Conservatives.

WAR RISKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) NEW YORK, March 29.—The demand for "war risks" strengthened today, and the marine insurance companies did considerable business in rates slightly lower than those quoted yesterday.

DOESN'T MINCE WORDS.

ESTRADA PALMA SAYS CUBA WILL ACCEPT NO ARMISTICE.

That Offered by Spain is Forced by the Hand of God—The Cubans Must Fight Until They are Victorious or Exterminated.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, March 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] In a statement made by T. Estrada Palma, the opinion of all loyal Cubans of the President's message to Congress are summed up. He says for them that they will under no circumstance accept an armistice.

Here are his words: "The business of the Cubans from now until they are victorious or until they are exterminated, is to fight. This plan does all it can do to cater to the desires of Spanish assassins, leaving the desires of patriotic Cubans, entirely out of the question. The Cubans cannot accept anything less than independence from a nation that starved 300,000 of their people."

"The United States may be willing to forgive the blowing-up of the Maine and the assassination of 261 officers and men, but our business is to fight, and we will keep at it. For three years we have fought Spain, as well as America."

"I mean we have fought America to get our arms and supplies landed. We are in better condition now than we have ever been. We will have no armistice unless the United States forces us into it. Our consent has not been asked, and it will never be given."

"As for the second point, the feeding of the reconcentrados we have no objections to. It must please Spain too. No one is feeding us, but we can forage the field for sustenance until we have ended the fight."

"It is not our business how long the Maine report may be pigeon-holed. It is our opinion, however, if that matter is to be dropped for any length of time, the reputation of the United States in every country on earth, must suffer. If a battleship can be blown up and 264 people killed, it killed without swift retribution, then what chance has a single unprotected American citizen in any place on the globe except in his own country? The recommendations mean a farewell forever to the Monroe doctrine."

"As for the offer of an armistice from now until October that comes from Madrid that armistice is forced upon the Spaniards by the hand of God. They cannot fight during the rainy season. The hands of the Spanish assassins are bound by nature through June, July, August and September."

"It is getting America to ask that the Cubans tie their own hands when God has tied those of their tyrants. We scorn such a proposition. The United States certainly cannot understand what this request means. If it does, then it will have to fight us to the death before we accept."

WOODFORD'S UNUSUAL REQUEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

LONDON, March 29.—A special dispatch from Madrid today says the news that Congress would not immediately discuss the Maine report, thus giving time for European diplomacy to work and prevent a conflict, has caused a rise in stocks.

During the course of a conference with Señor Gullon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Gen. Woodford, the United States Minister, expressed the unusual desire to have a conference with Señor Sagasta, the Premier, personally. It is believed he has a message to Señor Sagasta from President McKinley.

IT'S A REPETITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

MADRID, March 29.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Beyond the fact that a few policemen and a couple of Civil Guards stand outside the American Legation, there is absolutely no sign in Madrid of the tension between Spain and America. So far as the general purpose is concerned, the matter is little discussed, even the press being today generally hopeful of a peaceful settlement.

The note Minister Woodford presented is practically a repetition of the one presented in September, which, in the interest of humanity, asked Spain for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Cuba. Upon Spain's reply to this matter hinges the conference held at the Presidency this afternoon, at which Señor Sagasta, the Premier, Señor Gullon the Foreign Minister, Señor Moret, the Minister for the Colonies, and Gen. Woodford were present, and at which it had been hoped a decision would be reached.

Both governments are absolutely agreed as to the desirability of a settlement, said a diplomat to the correspondent of the Associated Press, but the tension is so great between the two that it would only take a little further strain to split the hawser.

El Globo, referring to the report of the American court of inquiry, says: "What threatened to involve both countries in war, according to transatlantic statements, has now dwindled into a silent diplomatic incident, but if America still proposes giving support to filibusters, we fear we shall yet arrive at an open quarrel."

A MIMIC ATTACK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

KEY WEST, March 29.—The torpedo boat tonight made a mimic attack upon the cruiser New York and the

LOST BEAUTY

Many women's chief charm is lost. It is their best aid to beauty, and the most effective and most effective cure for an unbecoming complexion, faded complexion, etc.

LOLA MONTEZ CREME
The great beauty builder. It nourishes, builds up and beautifies. Used by thousands of women in all countries. Every woman should have it. 75c per bottle. 3 months.

TRIAL POT FREE
If you send 10 cents in stamps or postage.

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DERMATOLOGIST,
40-42 Geary St., San Francisco.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

battle ship Indiana, the largest number of such boats ever employed in the United States navy in an evolution of this kind participating.

A BRITISH FAKE.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BERLIN, March 29.—United States Ambassador Andrew D. White denies the statements attributed to him by the Sunday Special of London, which quotes his Berlin correspondent as saying he had learned from Mr. White that Emperor William had expressed the belief that the Maine was not destroyed from the outside. Mr. White, according to the correspondent, said he was of the same view, which the Ambassador also denies.

CRAMP IN ST. PETERSBURG.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—Charles H. Cramp, the shipbuilder of Philadelphia, has arrived here.

GRAIN AT PARIS.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

PARIS, March 29.—On the bourse 20-day Spanish 4's were strong at 52 1/2, against 50 1/2 yesterday.

DR. GATLING'S BIG GUN.

GENERAL MILES AND PARTY CAREFULLY INSPECT IT.

Commander-in-Chief Expresses Belief in It, and Rejoices Openly at the Material Strengthening of the Army and Navy.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

CLEVELAND, March 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gen. Nelson A. Miles arrived at Cleveland at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday morning over the Erie Railroad. The general was accompanied by a number of officers of the regular army, who composed the board of ordnance.

The party was met by ex-Congressman Outhwaite, Dr. Gatling, Prof. J. N. Stockwell, Prof. W. T. Miller, President Charles Otis, of the Otis Steel Company, and a number of others.

Gen. Miles was the only one of the members of the board who was willing to express an opinion of the result of the work. He said: "The experiment seems to be a success so far. The ultimate result can only be told after the final test at Sandy Hook. The strength of a gun to resist the shock of the explosion of gunpowder cannot be told before that time. I can see no reason why the new process will not be a success. If it is, the government will be able to equip itself with high-power arms, quicker, better, and cheaper than under the present system."

The members of the board of ordnance will carefully consider the matter and make a report of their findings to the Secretary of War. The monster gun will be shipped to Washington navy yards in about ten days. Gen. Miles was very reticent in expressing an opinion of the Spanish-American controversy. He said:

"In my opinion, the situation with regard to the Cuban-Spanish question is not quite so serious, although this more peaceful attitude may be only temporary. I believe that it will be a long time before the entire matter is settled. Whatever the outcome, there can be no doubt that this much has been beneficial, in that it has resulted in a strengthening of our navy and our coast defenses."

"I cannot say that either is the most important. The improvement of both should go hand in hand. The army and the navy are the twin powers upon which every nation must depend, and the chain of forts along the Atlantic Coast are what has enabled us to maintain many things during the past one hundred years. Now they are becoming obsolete and must be improved."

Recent events also prove that the time has not yet come when it is possible to settle all differences peacefully. Another benefit has been to arouse a greater interest in our national guard. I think that in future the government will be even better disposed toward them, and this may result eventually in their acquiring a better equipment."

CONCENTRATION OF COLORED TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—By direction of Gen. Miles, commanding the army, orders were issued today for the transfer of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry to Dry Tortugas. The fact that this regiment is made up of colored troops is regarded as quite significant in showing the purpose of the War Department to concentrate colored troops in the vicinity of Cuba, inasmuch as it is recognized that the negro is better able to withstand the Cuban climate.

Newnan Levinson Co.'s

Popularity, as the best house in San Francisco for Laces, Embroideries and Veilings, is due to the fact that they always carried the best, secured exclusive designs and patterns, and were in a position to sell them cheaper than anybody else.

Fine Laces, Embroideries, Veilings...

Will be shown over our counters today for the first time, and we venture to say you have never before seen such a fine collection of the rich, beautiful stuffs as will be displayed here today.

At The Fashion Sale

Consider the saving to you in making purchases from the stock of new goods, for you understand this is no old line of "tumbled-overs," short ends, or undesirable patterns, it's new stock and going at

...50 Cents on the Dollar...

At The Fashion Sale

Consider the saving to you in making purchases from the stock of new goods, for you understand this is no old line of "tumbled-overs," short ends, or undesirable patterns, it's new stock and going at

LEXIBLE Rubber Plates.

We buy only the very best material in the East, in large quantities, at wholesale prices, which enables us to make a full set of teeth as low as \$5.00, and we guarantee a fit.

Dr. Schiffman I consider expert. By experience I find his work painless and perfectly satisfactory.

I have just had twenty-five bad teeth and old bruised roots extracted by the Schiffman method, and it did not hurt a bit. I heartily recommend Dr. Schiffman as an expert dentist and the Schiffman method of painless dentistry is wonderful.

The one Dr. Schiffman extracted for me was "a wonder." And the way he did it was also a wonder. I did not know it was out until it was all over.

A son of Gov. McCord of Arizona says: It affords me pleasure to add my name to the list of fortunate ones who have had teeth extracted without a particle of pain by Dr. Schiffman. His method certainly robs the dental chair of all its horrors.

Averse to giving certificates for advertising purposes, I am impelled to give this one for the good it may do others. Dr. Schiffman extracted a badly ached tooth for me without any pain. H. J. McCORD, Yuma, Ariz.

This is to certify that I have had twenty-two teeth extracted by Dr. Schiffman, and I heartily recommend his method.

MRS. S. S. LAMPSON, 228 East Fifth Street.

SCHIFFMAN DENTAL CO., Rooms 30 to 32, Schumacher Block, 107 N. Spring. Open Evenings and Sunday 1-noon.

Dr. W. Harrison Ballard
415 1/2 S. Spring St.

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CONSUMPTION CURED.

PARISIAN CLOAK AND SUIT CO.

Stock Now Complete For Easter.

The finest, handsomest showing of ladies' outer apparel ever displayed in this city.

Capes, Jackets, Suits, Skirts and Waists in great variety at wonderfully low prices.

Parisian Cloak and Suit Co., 221 S. Spring St.

SIGSBEE IN WASHINGTON

CAPTAIN'S NEIGHBORS DECORATE IN HONOR OF HIS RETURN.

He Reports His Arrival to the Navy Department—Says He is Ready for Any Duty—Knows Little of the Situation in General.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Capt. Sigsbee of the wrecked battleship Maine arrived in Washington from Havana at 7 o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by Paymaster Ray, Chief Engineer Howell, Naval Cadet Hosen and Dr. Henneberger. The latter left immediately for his home in Virginia. The captain was immediately driven to his home, No. 1222 Riggs Place. The captain's neighbors on both sides of the square in which he lives had profusely decorated their residences with flags and bunting, and many of his friends and fellow-officers had sent large bouquets of American Beauty roses and flower designs of ships, anchors, etc., as an expression of their friendship and esteem.

At 10:30 o'clock, the captain went to the Navy Department to report his arrival, and in a conversation, he said that he had not yet received any assignment to duty, nor did he know what command would be given him. He would be ready, however, he said, as soon as he could get his wardrobe replenished, to go anywhere or perform any duty that might be given him.

THE LATEST DICTATES OF FASHION

Are closely followed by us in every piece of silver we bring out—new in pattern, quaint and novel in design, rich in execution must be the story of every pie of silver that finds a passing resting place in our cases. We are sure a splendid wedding gift may be found here.

LISSNER & CO Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Opticians, 235 S. Spring Street

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THE LATEST DICTATES OF FASHION

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, March 29.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.05; at 5 p.m., 30.05. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 58 deg. and 68 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 27 per cent; 5 p.m., 20 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 5 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 10 miles. Maximum temperature, 79 deg.; minimum temperature, 47 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

Temperature.—Maximum temperature, March 29; minimum temperature, March 29.

Max. Min.	Max. Min.
Boston 42 32	Buffalo 62 34
Chicago 38 26	Kansas City... 40 32
New York 48 32	Pittsburgh 40 32
San Francisco... 52 34	Cincinnati 48 34

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles	San Francisco	San Diego
56	50	40
58	52	42

Weather Conditions.—The pressure is falling on the Pacific Slope and is rising from the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri River. It continues to fall considerably above the normal north of the 40th parallel. It is lowest in Arizona and Western Texas. Warmer weather prevails in Southern California, accompanied by drying northerly winds. The temperature remains stationary on the North Pacific Slope. Killing frosts occurred this morning at Baker City and Spokane. The temperature is below zero in the Upper Missouri Valley.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

WEATHER FORECAST: SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Forecast Southern California: Fair Wednesday; continued warm weather; westerly winds.

Weekly Crop Bulletin.—The past week was cold and windy, with frequent frost, and light rain on the night of the 25th. Frosts were general during the week throughout Southern California, on many occasions being heavy, which resulted in serious damage to deciduous fruits and vegetables in some sections, while in others the reports show that little or no injury occurred. It is yet too early to form a definite opinion as to the extent of the damage. Some of the reports state that little damage resulted from frost, as fruit buds were not far advanced to be injured. On account of the continuous cool weather retarding the growth of blossoms. The rain of the 25th gave but temporary relief to grain and pasture, as it was followed by drying winds which soon dissipated its good effects. Snow fell heavily on the mountains, which later will afford irrigating water for summer use.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

There appears to be an epidemic of shady escapades among very young girls. Between girl burglars and girl runaways the columns of the daily papers are furnishing some rather distressing reading to those who like to be proud of the American girl.

Arbor day at Riverside proved a decided success, and Fairmount Park is much the better for its celebration. Every thriving town in Southern California should have an Arbor day, when citizens could turn out en masse and make the public parks richer by many trees and shrubs. Every added beauty is so much added commercial value to any town.

A young girl in Oakland, daughter of an eminent educator, died the other day from an attack of inflammation at the base of the brain, which resulted in paralysis. The child was an unusually bright student, and from all accounts she was literally worked to death by the mistaken ambition of her teachers. No sadder commentary was ever given upon the present pernicious method of overtaxing a bright young brain with a multiplicity of studies.

The San José Mercury says, with manifest truth, "The prediction that a hundred millions or so will be brought out of the Klondike this year makes interesting reading. But heretofore it has been painfully noticeable that every million headed this way invariably dwindled to a thousand or so by the time it gets here. That cold climate has marvelous contracting powers. 'Tis it seems to contract everything but the orange-colored lies which seem to thrive on frosts."

Poor dog Tray has found a friend in the Oregonian, which says: "Since a glut in the dog market has been announced, it may be hoped that the transcontinental transit of the miserable brutes in crates by the railroad will cease. Of all the insane features of the winter rush to Alaska, none was more utterly foolish than that which found expression in sending dogs thither by hundreds for freighting purposes, regardless of their unfitness for the work required. Every humane person must rejoice that this feature of the mining craze, the very essence of which was cruelty, has spent itself."

It seems that there are others. According to the Alameda Enquirer: "Complaint is made because the police of Los Angeles are in the habit of arresting people on suspicion and locking them up without notifying their friends or attorneys or allowing any communication with outside parties. Of course this is an outrage, but it is evident that the Los Angeles police have been taking pattern after the San Francisco department. That used to be a frequent practice with it, and for aught we know, is yet."

The Oakland Times evidently knows the country around Cross Creek. It says: "The Cross Creek bandits, who blew up an express car in a Southern Pacific train and secured \$2000, have made good their escape. The day after the robbery it was telegraphed from Fresno that the police had closed all the avenues of escape, and that the capture of the robbers was certain—a most absurd claim, as all who now know the character of that open country will admit. It is practically all roads, for one can ride across the plains in any direction, and it is really an ideal country for robbers to operate in. There are two ranges of mountains—one on either side of the valley—into which bandits can escape by a few hours' ride, and in the valley itself there is an abundance of good hiding-places. Many train hold-ups have taken place in the San Joaquin Valley, and Evans and Sonntag are the only robbers who have been detected and caught."

LIQUID GAS DISCOVERY.

Consumption cured by it through the stomach. No pay till cured. Taken at patient's home. The Guaranteed Consumption Cure Company, San Antonio, Tex.

NEARLY HALF RATES EAST.

We ship household goods in mixed car lots. The Van and Storage Co., 426 S. Spring.

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; mainsprings, 50c; crystals, 10c; Patton, No. 214 South Broadway.

FINE Zinfandel, 50c gal. Tel. 209. T. Vache & Co., Commercial and Alameda streets.

THE LOTTERY MUST GO.

A VIGOROUS CRUSADE AGAINST CHINESE GAMBLING.

Officers Sparks and Gorman Hot on the Trail of Sportive Celestials. Property-owners Who Rent to Chinese to Be Gone After Next.

The Chinese lottery must go. Officer Sparks has so decreed, and Officer Gorman ought to know. He has closed about one hundred and fifty lottery joints since his appointment to the police force, and he seems to be the reason why he should not be instrumental in closing the ten or twelve remaining ones now doing business in the city. He has set himself to the task, and made a good beginning on the work of extermination.

Officer Sparks is not working alone in his crusade against the Chinese lotteries. He has an able assistant in the person of Special Officer Gorman. Gorman is a young man with limited experience as a police officer, but he has an arrest in a case wherein the defendant does not plead guilty. Six or eight months ago there were no less than eighty places in the city where lottery tickets were sold. Through persistent raiding by Officers Sparks, Gorman and others, the business was almost entirely broken up. Then came Judge Van Dyke's decision invalidating the Police Court. Chinese gamblers were again running in full blast. A few days ago came the Supreme Court decision, reestablishing the Police Court, whereupon Officers Sparks and Gorman again resumed their still hunt after lottery games.

Several raids have been made by Officers Sparks and Gorman in the last few weeks. Two important captures were made by these officers yesterday. One was at No. 112 North Main street, where Wong Sam, Ah Jim and Ah Sang have been doing business for some time past. The officers knew that a lottery was being conducted in the rear of a cigar stand there, but the place was so well arranged with doors, winding corridors and peepholes that it was impossible for them to gain access unawares in the ordinary way. The officers were armed with a search warrant, however, and were on the outlook to take the stronghold by strategy. The opportunity came when Sparks met a Chinaman who used to steer for a lottery at No. 129 North Los Angeles street.

"Hello, Charley, are you still doing business in the old stand?" asked Sparks, accosting the Celestial. "No, Los Angeles street too slow. Ketches heap big seven, eight, nine spot all time. No. 112 North Main street. Want buy ticket? Come with me. Win big prize. Police no good. No savvy how blake in. All same big drawing every day."

Thus spoke the guileless Celestial, all unconscious of the fact that he was addressing an officer. Sparks had arrested him in times gone by, but the Chinaman did not recognize him in citizen's clothes as an old acquaintance and an officer.

Led by their Chinese guide, Sparks and Gorman were duly admitted to the lottery joint, where they found a drawing in full blast. The proprietors were panic-stricken when the officers appeared, for they knew Sparks well and knew the game was up as soon as they laid eyes on him.

"Sparks," they cried, as soon as he came in, and a frantic scramble ensued to get all the tickets and paraphernalia out of sight. But it was too late. The officers, under authority of their search warrant, ransacked the entire premises and confiscated a large quantity of lottery tickets and other contraband articles. They did not arrest the proprietors, but took the names of several white witnesses, who were playing the lottery when the raid took place. The proprietors said later in the day that they would pay a fine and quit the business, as repeated raiding made it unprofitable. Officer Sparks, they said, was too alert and could not be bought off. They did not blame him, they said, for doing his duty, which he could. The only person they felt vindictive against was the stupid Chinaman who steered the officers against the game. That was because Celestial could not forgive himself the blunder.

During the afternoon Sparks and Gorman raided another lottery at No. 108 South Los Angeles street. This place was conducted by Gee Sang Tong. A large quantity of tickets was seized here and the names of several white witnesses were secured against the proprietors. The joint of Ah Suey on Center Place, midway between First and Second streets, was also visited by Officers Sparks and Gorman yesterday afternoon, but Suey was too foxed to be caught in the act of selling tickets. He frankly admitted, however, that he was in the business, and that he was going to quit at the end of the month and return to China, as no money was to be made in the lottery business in Los Angeles any more. Suey paid \$20 a month for a shack on Center Place that he did not rent to a white man for \$5. Formerly he paid \$50 for the same kind of place, but there was plenty of money in the lottery business then, as the police were not so vigilant.

Property-holders have stood in the way of enforcing the lottery law more than anyone else, as the profits to them are great. Action was taken against some of the owners of premises used by Chinese for gambling purposes some time ago, but the cases were allowed to lapse on account of the Police Court muddle. Officer Sparks stated yesterday that it was the purpose of the police to renew prosecutions of property-holders, if the lottery games cannot be broken up in any other manner. Sparks feels confident that it will not be long before the last Chinese lottery in Los Angeles is broken up.

Consumption, asthma, bronchitis cured today. Dr. Gordon's Sanitarium, 514 Pine, S. F., Cal.

AN APOLOGY. LOS ANGELES (Cal.) March 28, 1898. J. W. Shields, Esq., Los Angeles, Cal.—Dear Sir: Since the unpleasant occurrences between ourselves on Wednesday, March 18, we have become satisfied that we at the time acted under a misapprehension of the true facts and did you and your wife an injustice, which we deeply regret, and for which we sincerely apologize.

Very truly yours, MRS. I. F. BAKER. S. N. BAKER.

THE prompt use of the famous old Jesse Moore AA whisky with quinine at bedtime will almost invariably break up the severest cold.

BROWN'S HOT AIR FURNACE. Fits the climate and pocketbook. Heating houses, halls, etc., a specialty. 123 E. Fourth.

Singular Signs.

A MAN who runs a small store in a small Missouri town displays a sign in his window five days in the week which reads: "Closed; Open on Mondays and Saturdays." That man has one trait which we admire—nerve to do business in his own way, no matter what his neighbors do; and, as he thinks he can make more money in two days' store-keeping than he can in six, he does it.

This idea is strongly recommended to stores that sell goods at cost and less than cost. They wouldn't lose as much in two days as they do in six. Signs at Silverwood's never leave you in doubt as to their meaning. "Style, Quality, Fit Combined, \$1.00," reads a sign in our south window, which is filled with new spring shirts; "2 for 25c" reads another sign on an elegant line of hosiery, in all colors. Take a look in our windows. To look is a sign you'll buy.

Silverwood
Hatter and Gentleman's Furnisher,
124 South Spring Street.

Mahan's Works.
The Influence of Sea Power Upon History 1660-1783. Price.....\$4.00
The Influence of Sea Power Upon the French Revolution and Empire 1793-1812. Price.....\$6.00
The Life of Nelson. Two volumes. \$8.00
The Interest of America in Sea Power—Present and Future. Price.....\$3.00
For Sale at 46 South at (Near Public Library).
The largest, most varied and most complete stock of Books west of Chicago.

If you want a piano that will last for years; if you want the best piano you can know anything about, come in and see THE MATCHLESS SHAW.
Southern California Music Co. Broadway Bk.

We Can Show
47
Every one of the styles of Sallors, in color and in every size up to \$25. Price range from 50c to \$1.00. Every pair of shoes for less than you could buy elsewhere.
TRIMMED MILLINERY
Is also a specialty here and we want you to be sure and see our assortment before you make your purchase. You'll surely save money.
The ECLIPSE MILLINERY,
337 S. Spring St.
Between Third and Fourth.

HOSSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
To expel the
Virus of
Malaria
and
FEVER
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Suits to order from \$15.00 up. Pants from \$4.00 up. The largest line of foreign and domestic suitings in the city.
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"We Lead in Quality and Quantity."

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WHY do we call our coffee Gold Seal Blend? Simply because the words Java and Mocha do not mean anything today, as you can buy Mocha from 11½c to 18½c and Java from 18c to 28½c per pound. So you see Java and Mocha can be sold at any price. You try Gold Seal Blend; it is the same today as it has been for two years. It's the best coffee. Excelled by none.

Our price 35c per pound.

H. JEVNE

THERE IS an old saying that too many cooks spoil the broth. We don't know how true that is, but we do know that too many bargains (?) in groceries spoil not only the cooking but the temper of the cook. If you want groceries you can depend on to give good results, your safe at Jevne's.

20840 South Spring Street. Wilcox Building.

Right

Goods right. Prices right. Methods right. Can't fail to win. We are offering this combination every day, every hour of the day. SPECIAL—this week carload of Iron Beds received, new designs, different colors. Prices from \$4.00 to \$25.00. Great big values.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Niles Pease Furniture Co.,
439-441-443 South Spring St.

Sells 20 Times More Than Last Year.

"I have been in the wholesale drug business twenty-five years, and in all my experience I have noticed nothing more remarkable than the growth in popular favor of Ripans Tablets." This statement was made by the buyer for Smith, Kline & French Co., wholesale druggists, of Philadelphia. Continuing in response to queries, he said: "If I remember rightly, it was five years ago when the article was first placed on sale with us. For some time the sales practically amounted to nothing, but suddenly about a year ago there came a wonderful change. Orders came to us from every direction. The sales have since grown to be at least 20 times as large as they were last year, and the top-notch is not yet in sight. There is a perceptible increase right straight along. It is no exaggeration to say that we are selling more of Ripans Tablets than of any other proprietary article in our line. It is an absolute fact."

A NEW style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABLETS in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—for FIVE CENTS. This new style packet is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (10 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—of a single carton (TEN TABLETS) will be sent for five cents.

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IT PLEASES THE MOST CRITICAL

Trimmed Panama Short-back Sailors \$3
ELITE MILLINERY,
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With thoughts of Easter come thoughts of new gowns and other finery for the Easter holidays. Dress materials of Silk, Wool and Cotton are all reduced in price, pending our removal to Broadway.

Assortments are completely new and well chosen. The selections are fairly representative of what may be found on the counters of the highest class Eastern establishments.

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Corner Spring and Second Streets.

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REFRIGERATORS.

J. B. Carr Co.
TODAY.

7 lbs. Good Raisins.....25c	5 lbs. London Layer Raisins...25c
7 lbs. Large Unpeeled Peaches.25c	5 lbs. Prunes.....25c
4 lbs. Seedless Raisins.....25c	5 lbs. Apricots.....25c
3 lbs. Evaporated Apples.....25c	3 pkgs. Clean Currants.....25c

Trade with us and you will save money.
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Rand-McNally's New 18x24 inch Map of Alaska, British Columbia, Northwest Territory, Athabasca and part of Alberta.

The map is carefully compiled from the latest United States and Canadian surveys. All towns, villages, military posts, and mining camps are correctly located. Mountains and passes are printed in brown, lakes in blue, and the political divisions are outlined in handsome colors. The routes to the

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With Faber 1-piece hanger, flush construction, and quality the very best, for \$25.00.
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Polaski Suits are good suits; that's sure....
224 W. THIRD ST

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Buy one of our new style open SURREYS made by Patterson. Look at our stock before buying a vehicle.

ASSIGNEE
SHOE 50c on the \$
SALE 335 S. Spring St.

THE SURPRISE MILLINERY,
242 South Spring St.

SOUNDS LIKE HOME.

NOBLE GOLD-DUST HUNTERS SHOOT EACH OTHER.

Two Killed, Another Shot In the Leg—Affray Occurred in a Skagway Dance Hall.

NO PARTICULARS OBTAINABLE.

STEAMER CLEVELAND BRINGS THE NEWS TO TACOMA.

The George W. Elder, With Many Passengers, on the Rocks in Tongas Narrows—Not Seriously Damaged.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

TACOMA, (Wash.) March 29.—The steamer Cleveland arrived at Tacoma today direct from Skagway, with news of a shooting affray in Skagway March 24, the day the Cleveland sailed, in which two men were killed in a restaurant or dance hall and a third man shot in the leg in the same resort.

The shooting occurred but a few hours before the vessel sailed and particulars were not obtainable. It is said that the men killed were bound for the gold fields.

The Cleveland passed the steamer George W. Elder from Portland for Skagway and Dyce, with a very large number of passengers, on the rocks in Tongas Narrows last Saturday night. The bow was quite a distance out of water and the stern deep, but not submerged.

The steamer Rosalie was standing by the Elder, and assistance was refused from the Cleveland. It was not known how seriously the ship was damaged, but it was hoped to float her at high tide. The Elder belongs to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

MISSING STEAMER.

[SEATTLE PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SEATTLE (Wash.) March 29.—Capt. Lord says there is considerable uneasiness at Valdes over the non-arrival of the steamer Protection, which left Seattle March 25th for Alaska.

He saw nothing of her on the way down, but thought it probable she may have been blown out of the course.

MAJ. RUCKER RETURNS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SEATTLE (Wash.) March 29.—Major L. H. Rucker, U.S.A., who went to Alaska in connection with the proposed government relief expedition, returned today on the steamer Rosalie.

Major Rucker said five officers and twenty men of the expedition were killed in the Yukon. The bark Seminole, with the government herd of reindeer was to have reached Haines Mission last Monday.

SAW A STEAMER WRECKED.

[TACOMA PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

TACOMA (Wash.) March 29.—A New Whatcom, Wash., special to the Ledger says that A. Brannin, Jr., of the revenue cutter Bear, now lying in Dutch Harbor, Alaska, writes that he saw the steamer Eliza Anderson, which was anchored at the point, break anchor chains, dash upon the beach and to pieces at a hopeless wreck on March 3.

The Anderson experienced a very rough and perilous passage, and after reaching Dutch Harbor the revenue officers refused to let her proceed.

Death Rather Than Marriage.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Rather than be forced into marrying a girl for whom he bore no love, David Brannan, a young man of 21 years of age, today swallowed a dose of rat poison and died several hours later on a cot at the Receiving Hospital.

KILLED BY A RIVAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BERKELEY, March 29.—This evening Edward E. Halsey, a carpenter of South Berkeley was shot through the heart and almost instantly killed by Stacey Rogers, a young sign-painter.

The tragedy occurred at the home of C. D. Haynes, where Mrs. Eva T. Harrison, to whom both men had been paying attentions, was residing.

Halsey had called on Mrs. Harrison, and was in conversation with her when he heard the voice of his rival inquiring for Mrs. Haynes. He at once rushed to the door and tried to push Rogers down the front stairs.

Rogers drew a pistol and shot Halsey at short range. The wounded man staggered backward into the hall and fell dead. The murderer ran away from the scene of his crime at full speed, but subsequently surrendered himself to the authorities at Golden Gate, a small town near this place. Halsey leaves an aged mother in New York.

BURIED ALIVE.

Oren Collapses and Seriously Injures Four Men.

[PITTSBURGH PRESS DAY REPORT.]

PITTSBURGH, March 29.—While four men were engaged in taking out the center cone of a low boiler the plant of the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company, Allegheny, this morning, the cone collapsed and buried the four men under tons of brick and mortar. Three were seriously injured and at least one, it is thought, will die. The injured are:

ALBERT NEAL, back supposed to be broken, nose broken, and badly hurt about the body.

MORGAN SMITH, badly bruised about the body, and probably hurt internally.

THOMAS FARRALL, cut about the head and body.

F. J. COCHRAN, buried under brick.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President Sends Three Nominations to the Senate.

[WASHINGTON PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Campbell L. Maxwell, of the West, to be Consul-General at Santa Domingo.

To be Consuls—Charles Greene of Rhode Island, at Antioquia in Chile; Louis Kaiser of Illinois, at Mazatlan, Mex.

Enormous Gold Import.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The Produce Exchange Bank has taken \$200,000 in gold for import. Additional gold engagements have been announced by L. von Hoffman & Co., of \$250,000; by the Bank of British North America, of \$500,000; by Lazard Freres, of \$1,250,000; and by Heidebach, Ickelheimer & Co., of \$500,000.

GEYSER SPORTS AGAIN.

Half-second Faster Than the Best Previous Track Record.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Geysers scored another winning bracket at Ingleside today, and it was the most glorious victory yet gained by him. Geysers not only beat Fleur-de-Lys at seven furlongs, but did it with a fair amount of ease. He was under the skillful management of Tod Sloan, and challenged the Daughter of Maxim after getting well straightened out in the stretch; he soon got up on even terms and forged a neck ahead, where Sloan kept him without making an effort until the wire was passed. The time, 1:26 1/2, was half a second faster than the best previous track record.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The track fast at Ingleside was fine, and the weather last. Results:

Four furlongs: Toluna, 1 1/2 to 2, won; Wiflow, 1 1/2 to 1, second; 112 (Thorpe), 3 to 5, second; Zaccato, 109 (McIntyre), 5 to 1, third; time, 1:06 1/2. San Laredo and Chillico Pass also ran.

Five and a half furlongs: Lelivertner, 109 (Conley), 9 to 10, won; Gold Scratch, 112 (Thorpe), 3 to 5, second; Zaccato, 109 (McIntyre), 5 to 1, third; time, 1:26 1/2. San Laredo and Chillico Pass also ran.

Seven furlongs: Geysers, 115 (T. Sloan), 5 to 1, one; Fleur-de-Lys, 111 (H. Martin), 11 to 10, second; Paul Griggs, 110 (Dorsey), 5 to 1, third; time, 1:26 1/2. Rubicon, Salisbury II also ran.

One mile: Socol, 84 (O'Connor), 13 to 1, won; Maj. Hooker, 99 (T. Sloan), 4 to 1, second; Rosemont, 83 (Hines), 4 to 1, third; time, 1:43 1/2. Twinkler, Capt. Rees, Rafaela, Stentor, Nilhu also ran.

Seven furlongs, selling: Free Lady, 98 (Clawson), 5 to 1, won; Daisy F, 101 (T. Sloan), even, second; Harnay Stone, 100 (Conley), 12 to 1, third; time, 1:28. Watomba, Donator, Applejack, Little Alarm, Charles Le Bel, Prince Blazes also ran.

GREATLY OVERDRAWN.

EASTERN BUYERS SKEPTICAL AS TO FROST DAMAGE.

Appears to Think That Coming Crops Will Be Light, but are not Disposed to Back Up Opinions With Speculative Purchase.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, March 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Journal of Commerce says: "In spite of the strong frost reports from the Coast, buyers here seem to be skeptical. No improvement in business in any line of California fruits has occurred. The general impression among both commission merchants and jobbers at this end seems to be that the amount of damage done to the fruit crops in California has been greatly overdrawn, but some appear to think that the coming crops will necessarily be light, if half the statements regarding the existing conditions are true. At the same time, they are not disposed to back up their opinions by speculative purchases, in view of the very uncertain aspect of business and the dubious outlook on the Cuban question."

WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

An Ax As the Weapon Used—Officers in Hot Pursuit.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN ANGELO (Tex.) March 29.—The whole Lee family, consisting of father, mother and two small children, have been murdered on the ranch near Paint Rock. A man who gave the alarm states that in the early part of the evening two men called at the Lee house and asked to be allowed to stay during the night. They were denied accommodation. Later in the evening he woke to find two men in the house and as he ran, he was fired upon by the murdering victims. The country is being secured by the officers in an attempt to catch the suspected parties.

Rivers Still Rising.

PRINCETON (Ind.) March 29.—The Patoka, White and Wabash rivers continue to rise. The loss to crops and property is very large. Trains on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis cannot use their tracks between this city and Mount Carmel. The Evansville and Terre Haute trains are still running, but are very late.

Late Gov. Haight's Widow Dead.

OAKLAND, March 29.—Mrs. Anna E. Haight, widow of the late H. H. Haight, died tonight at her home. She was 65 years of age, and came to this State in 1855. Deceased was born in St. Louis, Mo., and was a daughter of Capt. Lewis Bissell, a wealthy resident of that city.

Pointintowski's Purchase.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Prince Andre Pointintowski has just purchased the old Redington place, of about five hundred acres, near Burlingame, San Mateo county. The country is said to have been \$75,000. It is said to be the intention of the Prince to build upon the tract a beautiful residence.

Powder Mill Explosion.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.) March 29.—An explosion occurred at the Sycamore Powder mills, twenty-five miles from this city, at 7:20 o'clock this morning, by which several persons were severely injured. The shock was plainly felt in this city. One employee was fatally, and three others seriously, injured.

In Murderers' Row.

SAN QUENTIN, March 29.—George W. Clark, under sentence of death for the murder of a woman today during the execution of the "hanging" of the murderer of Napa. He makes the eleventh occupant at present of murderers' row awaiting execution.

Torpedo Boat Ariel Sunk.

BREST, March 29.—The French cruiser Ariel came into collision with the torpedo boat Ariel today during the maneuvers. The torpedo sank and the members of her crew jumped into the sea. They were picked up by the Frigate's boats.

Miss Davenport May Recover.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Fanny Davenport is said by her physicians to be still in a precarious condition, although the chances for her recovery are greater today. E. S. Willard is reported slightly improved.

Homburg Rejoicing.

HOMBURG, March 29.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany reached this city today. The buildings and main thoroughfares were decorated in honor of their majesties, who received an ovation.

HOW WE THINK.

By a Special Contributor.

LAST scientists seem to be on the point of finding out what happens in the brain when a person thinks. It has long been known that the thinking process is connected with the brain, but the exact mechanism has been a puzzle.

The celebrated Cabanis solved the matter off-hand by saying that the brain secretes thought as the liver secretes bile. This terse saying came to be known as the "secretion theory," and it is common to hear a clever speech rather than an explanation of the mystery.

Now, however, the most recent researches of the microscopists are making it appear that after all the saying is not so far wrong, but that, correctly interpreted, it is a most accurate expression of the facts. Of course, thought, being intangible, is not properly to be compared with bile or any other physical substance, but it appears that the processes in the brain which produce thought, and without which thinking is impossible, are directly comparable to those changes in the liver and other organs which produce the tangible secretions.

ACTION OF THE BRAIN CELLS.

A committee of British physicians, acting jointly, has for some years been giving particular attention to this topic, and their researches, though not altogether complete, are already showing some very interesting results, which taken together with those of investigators on the continent, let us see a long way into the intricacies of the brain.

It is shown unequivocally, for example, that a brain cell, which is the smallest unit of the brain, actually loses part of its substance during action. The brain cells of persons and of animals that have died during a period of great exhaustion from over-exertion are found to be greatly changed in condition from the normal state, and the condition of the normal state is found to be a cavity within its substance having formed and being filled with water. This means that the brain cell substance has been actually consumed during the time of brain activity, precisely as coal is consumed when it gives heat and light.

It is found further, that if an animal whose brain cells are thus exhausted is permitted to rest, and to sleep, the brain cells actually receive material being supplied from the blood, until the vacuolation has disappeared, and the cell is practically as good as new again. This explains why, if a man is very tired, he needs sleep, and why it is necessary to our existence. During waking hours our brains are literally worn away, and sleep is the state during which the brain is actually made good the damage of the waking hours. Thus the brain of a person who suffers from insomnia is in the condition of a locality where the work is done day without going to the repair shop; disaster must ultimately result.

It is not sleep alone, however, that restores the brain. The brain is absolutely essential to recuperation of the brain as a whole. But not all parts of the brain are involved in any one kind of mental activity. The complexity of the brain is so arranged that by expansion or contraction of different articles parts of the brain may be flushed with blood, and the blood, so to speak, somewhat as the various currents of an irrigated field are regulated by the gardener. And as rapid flow of blood is essential to great mental activity, this means that one part of the brain may be very actively at work while another part is resting, and the blood is actually diverted to the part which is at work.

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In this new view, it appears that the brain cell is a living storage battery, which can perform a certain amount of work and then must be recharged. This likeness to a battery is further emphasized by the fact that the nature of the brain cells' work consists, like that of any other battery, of the sending out of charges of energy along conducting wires. The brain cells, when examined under the microscope, are found not to be simple spheres, but to be irregular in shape, and when properly stained, little wire-like fibers can be seen extending out from the cell in various directions. It is along these fibers that the messages come to the cell, and other messages are sent out, and the messages come and go by means of the electric current.

This likening of the brain to a telephone central office, is a comparison that may be carried out to a remarkable length. Indeed, no other comparison serves so well to give one a correct notion of the method of brain action. But until recently there was considerable doubt of the matter that could not be explained. How is it that the various messages that are sent through the brain are directed to the right place among these multitudinous wires?

When you call up the central office, you give a certain number, and the "hello girl" connects your particular wire with that number. When you are through talking, the girl breaks the circuit, and you can no longer communicate along that line. There is nothing similar to this making and breaking of circuits possible in the brain? Astonishing as it may seem, the answer is, yes. There is a "hello girl" in the brain, and she is effected by the "hello girl" with the telephone wires.

The manner of it is this: Recent studies of the brain cell, particularly those made by the Spanish physiologist, Ramon Cajal, have shown that the brain cells are connected with one another by a network of fine fibers, from each cell do not go on uninterruptedly to a termination in some other distant cell, as they were formerly supposed to be, but that they terminate in "end feet." That is to say, they point out toward other cells, but do not reach them. Such a fiber clearly cannot convey any message, but it is a telephone wire that has been cut. It does not lead anywhere. But under certain conditions of stimulation a very extraordinary thing happens. The "end feet" of one cell, when stimulated, send out a message which touches a neighboring cell, and presto! with such contact, a circuit is completed, and a message flashes between the cells. Manifestly such coming together of the "end feet" is precisely comparable to the "hello girl" connecting of your telephone with another. And as in the case of the telephone, so in the case of the brain, when the communication is completed, the connection is broken, the fibers re-

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

German Family Tragedies from Berlin to Texas.

[New York World.] There were six of them, and they trudged into Camden, N. J., at the height of Wednesday night's snowstorm with as matter-of-factly an air as if they had been tramp-

ing all their lives. That is, five of them tramped. The sixth was muffled in a shawl at its mother's side.

Police Lieut. Pettit encountered them as they wandered along Federal street, looking from side to side, and scanned them with curiosity. The leader of the procession was a man of fine physique, with a face in which dwelt great strength of purpose. He stopped occasionally to utter a word of encouragement to the woman, who struggled bravely, shielding the smallest child from the snow.

A sturdy boy of 15 strutted along manfully, imitating his father's swinging gait and helping two quaint little girls, the smaller of whom was blowing on her fingers and shivering with the cold.

"Where are you going?" asked the lieutenant, stopping them.

"Ach!" said the father gravely, "you are der police. Some place to sleep we want."

"So I thought. But where do you come from?"

"From Washington, until der day we had no work."

"Well, then, you must be tired if you've walked all the way from the White House, and—"

"No! Not der White House! Der house of Washington. We had no work since last June, ven for Chermay we had started."

The lieutenant said no more, but unhappily, the father, who was the part of which is hospitably allotted to the housing of wanderers, and it speedily became known abroad that Camden had the honor of entertaining a family that had tramped from the State of Washington.

The father of the family gave his name as John Zahnd, and stubbornly refused to accept a sum of money subscribed by onlookers who had been touched by the obvious sincerity and courage of this family of tramps.

"Aber not!" he said. "Your food not lodging I take my family for because there was no help, but no money I will take nothing I want."

Not without the reluctance dictated by pride did he tell his story. He said that he had reached this country eight years ago, with his wife and two children. After a short stay in Missouri he pushed on to the Coast, and laid out his slender capital in the purchase of a dairy farm in the State of Washington. There the two younger children were born.

Many Germans like me was all round us," he continued, "and der neighbors very nice was to talk mit."

He laughed bitterly, and clutched his beard with a savage gesture.

"I was not so smart like my neighbors," he said. "Dey was vat you call too much pay me, und dey got mein farm und mein money der way. No money I had, und I had to go to der law vil punish thieves like dat."

Early in the year 1897, the husband and family started on their travels again. They were bound for Springfield, in Essex county, where Zahnd had reason to believe he could get work from the low-countryman. In this way he hopes to save enough to transport himself and his brood across the Atlantic.

So early did they start, that they spoiled a plan of the good-natured policeman's. He had gone to procure transportation for them as far as New York, but when he returned to the City Hall they had already taken to the road again.

REED IN A BARBER SHOP.

[Washington Post:] The Hon. T. Reed, Speaker, reclined in a hotel barber-shop chair the other afternoon looking as if he were about to be shaved.

Battled with the limitations of the infinite. Inscrutability gleamed steadily from his penetrating eyes. He seemed to read not only the burly, selfish world was amove. He gazed upon the knob of the barber-shop door—whether attempting to hypnotize or to discuss the merits of the knob, who knows?—and he spoke no word to the grinning black barber, with teeth like peeled almonds, who swept the hair of the Speaker of the House.

All of the Speaker's hair that faintly fringes the after part of the great man's skull. The disinclination of the Hon. T. Reed to discuss the merits of the knob, who knows?—and he spoke no word to the grinning black barber, with teeth like peeled almonds, who swept the hair of the Speaker of the House.

He attempted to draw the great man out, perhaps in order to bequeath a legacy of hair to the barber. The great man only grunted monosyllabic replies and resumed his reverie. Then the barber decided to switch the conversation to the subject of Mr. Reed's hair.

"Yo' hair's su'thly thinnin' out a heap, suh," said he.

"Um," said Mr. Reed.

"Teeny bit o' tonic do it whole lot o' good, suh."

"Um, no."

"Suh bald on the top o' yo' head long, suh."

Mr. Reed did not remove his gaze from the door knob as he drawled:

"I came into the world with a full head of hair, and I have been balding for many years. I have long since emerged from the graying period of my life, and I longer affects me. Do not permit it to weigh upon you!"

The black barber studied over this for a while, apparently studying fully apprehending the meaning of the words. The Hon. T. Reed removed his gaze from the door knob, fastened it upon the ceiling, cleared his throat and spoke again.

"Let me assure you, my tonorial friend," said he, "that the appearance of my hair, as I have been accustomed to wearing it, is eminently satisfactory to myself, and perhaps, I may say, to my constituents. What little hair still adorns my head, I have possessed for a long time. I know it well. I have been on familiar terms with it for many years. I have inadvertently mingled spruce gum and chewing tar with it in my years of extreme youth. I have sunned it in the rays of the sun, and I have kept it in the shade of a proper, not guilty appearance at home, after surreptitious swimming expeditions. I have had it pulled the wrong way by boys whom I only learned to thrash afterward. At the same period of my life I even endured the ignominy of having it cut by a barber, and I have been a member of the great hair-cutting fraternity ever since."

The black barber looked dazed. When the great man had lumbered out of the shop, rolling like a man-of-war on his mate, on a three-day liberty ashore, the barber mumbled:

"Speakin' Ah shoud say he all a speakin'!"

Although he is not strong, Bishop Williams of Middletown, Ct., the venerable presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, is in good health. He is slightly lame, and were it not for that he would be able to get about as well as usual. He hears his classes daily, attends to the episcopal work that falls to him, and receives an entourage of callers in his room at the See House.

Hints to Athletes.

Suggestions About Training and Keeping the Body in Good Condition.

Never continue exercising long enough to produce fatigue. Stop when you feel tired.

Don't over-exert yourself to gain muscle. Remember that every muscle has its limits beyond which it cannot be developed.

Indian clubs are the most effective for giving one a good tone and endurance of movement, features which every athlete should strive to cultivate.

Breathing has become a popular science, and is being taught everywhere. In addition to muscular development, great culture of the lungs is necessary.

Dumb bells, if properly used, strengthen the muscles of the arms and incidentally those of the body and legs. They also expand the chest and broaden the shoulders.

After exercise a cool shower spray of bath should be taken, not to last more than one or two minutes, and should be followed by a brisk rub to tone up the system and encourage the circulation of the blood. Some pure stimulants should also be used. Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky is used by prominent athletes for this purpose, and is highly recommended.

It should be noted, however, that only a pure and medicinal malt like Duffy's will be of service. Ordinary whisky will not secure the purpose, and you should be certain to secure the genuine.

A Great Battle.

While Thousands of Helpless Foreigners are Struggling for Life in Oppressed Cuba, Many Americans are Daily Passing to the Great Beyond, on Account of Neglect.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

The old settler who was forced to fight with the red men of the forest and to battle with the combined forces of rough and rugged nature, striving to protect his wife and little ones against discouraging odds, is a thing of the past. But thousands are now struggling with a universal foe. Chronic diseases and consumption are making terrible inroads on human life.

The English and German Expert Specialists, of 218 South Broadway, this city, are making a noble fight for the welfare of mankind. The staff of this institution is composed of five of the most prominent and most successful physicians in America. Every one of these doctors is an expert in curing one or more of the numerous chronic diseases with which so many people are afflicted, and all consult when a patient takes treatment. This method gives the ailing the benefit of the unequalled skill and long experience of a corps of competent doctors without extra charge.

The equipment of the English and German Expert Specialists' institution, which is the largest of its kind in the United States, is the best and most modern in the world. The remedies used are marvelous curative agents and are compounded only from leaves, gums, flowers, roots, leaves and barks from many countries. No poisonous or deadly minerals are ever used.

The present fame and large clientele of the English and German Expert Specialists have been attained by curing the people who have, in many instances, come to them as a last resort a priori hope.

The testimony of men and women who have been made well and strong by the superior ability of these masters of chronic diseases and deformities, is undisputed evidence. The reasonable prices and liberal terms of these doctors has also increased their popularity in Southern California.

The English and German Expert Specialists make no charge for consultation and advice, either at office or by mail. They publish two books, one for women and one for men, which they send sealed and free by mail to those who apply by letter, or to all who call at the office.

Sick people who cannot visit the city should write for question list and free advice.

Easter Shoes.

After the time for flowers and new spring styles in shoes is at hand. When we say Easter shoes we mean spring shoes in general. Easter is the time, by spring in the season for those fine shoe effects. Our \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes for ladies, and \$3.00 and \$4.00 shoes for men, are all new. We UNDERSELL. This is the secret of our success.

Waterman's Shoe Store,

122 South Spring.

She Had a Cancer

Cured Like Others

"I had a cancer 4 years. A year's persistence and left no scar."—Mrs. G. A. Hamersley, Selma, Cal. Drugs and poison failed. X-ray never failed. Bottle it. Don't despair. Investigate; proofs and sample free; call or write.

Radam's MICROBE Killer

212 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

TEACHING TEACHERS.

INTERESTING SESSION OF CITY AND COUNTY INSTITUTE.

Teachers in Attendance from All Parts of Southern California. Attendance Nearly 1300.

PUBLIC LARGELY REPRESENTED.

UNION AFTERNOON SESSION HELD AT LOS ANGELES THEATRE.

Prof. Quinn Delivers an Address in Which He Pleads for More and Better Local History-Other Subjects Presented.

The County Teachers' Institute combined with that of the city teachers at the Los Angeles Theatre yesterday afternoon, one of the results being the attendance of an audience of educators and those interested in education, which filled that auditorium to its utmost capacity.

The session opened at 1:30 o'clock. The full orchestra of the theatre was in attendance, and as a prelude to the exercises, a selection from Flotow's "Martha" was rendered. Prof. J. M. Quinn was the first speaker. His subject was "A Plea for Local History," a subject which he is well equipped to handle as any person in this part of the country. His long residence here and his connection with several of the historical and pioneer societies have made him familiar with even the history of this part of the State which are not chronicled in any of the histories. He began his address with a general definition of history and took occasion to point out faults common to most historians who, he said, too often divert history of its humanity and make it a cold array of statistics and a chronological table of dry details and disjointed facts.

"When the writers of history," said the speaker, "on the one hand cease to make it a thing of generalizations and theories, and on the other hand, to reduce it to a cold array of statistics and tables of facts and figures devoid of all human interest because, forsooth, the truth told of some event might offend someone's prejudice that he mistakes for principles, when they learn to portray in historical narrative the acts of human beings, with their various positions, deeds of preconceived ideas; when, without fear or favor, but strengthened and sustained by the immutable principles of truth and justice, they pronounce the verdict of good or evil upon the deeds done in the past; when they commend right and condemn wrong, whether done by President, priest or potentate, or by the people at the ballot box, or the judge on the bench, then history will have its patriotic influence in shaping the minds of our youth; then will it become a potent factor in the formation of a virtuous national character; then will it become an incentive to right and justice, quickening the conscience of the nation."

"A people proud of the noble deeds of their ancestors, proud of their country's past, are a patriotic people. The stories and traditions of the bravery, the endurance and the suffering of the principle of the Pilgrim way of New England, handed down from father to son, not in the stilted histories of the times, but in tales told by the fire on winter evenings, fired the hearts of our revolutionary sires to strike for liberty. The tales of the daring deeds of the hardy pioneers of the northwest, of their integrity, their love of justice, of their rough, but honest, manhood, told by sire to son, quickened the patriotic soul of the nation and higher courage a million defenders of the Union to strike to the death 'that sum of all villainies,' human slavery."

It is with no desire to add to the load of our already overloaded educational curricula that I advocate a systematic instruction in local history as a preliminary step toward the study of national history and history in general. I would add nothing to the load of our national educational curricula. Instead of making room for one thing, I would unload several that are now in it, for instance, some of the non-essentials of mathematics and grammar. Is it of more importance that a teacher should be able to explain the theory of inverting the division and proceeding as in multiplication, or to explain to the future citizen the fundamental principles of our government so clearly and convincingly that when he comes to exercise the elective franchise he may not be perverted by the political boss or converted to false theories by the designing demagogues?"

The speaker then cited the effects upon communities of historical organizations in securing the righting of flagrant wrongs and their general influence upon those communities. He also explained the various methods by which local history might be accurately obtained, recorded and disseminated. "Taking up the history of California, the various changes and governmental transformations were pointed to as illustrating the success or failure of certain principles. Several incidents in the history of this State and section were related as proving the value of a knowledge of such events as lessons in patriotism and existing precedents for future action. The effect of legendry upon all peoples in all times was emphasized as showing the necessity for a knowledge of past and present events in local affairs. He concluded as follows: "I know some of you may not know how I feel about local history when I don't know it? And where shall I find books on the subject? There is much of it in Bancroft's histories and in Hittell's, but it takes time and patience to glean it. There is much of it, too, in the dusty old archives of the city, county and State, but they are practically inaccessible to you. There are old pioneers in almost every district who, if you can induce them to talk, will give you the annals of the locality. You can gather information from numerous sources and when you have it, weave it into a story and read it. Oh, for the witchery and charm of story-telling, which some people possess, and teachers especially should cultivate! If I had the making of a professional school I would put into it a professor of story-telling. I would train the coming teachers to tell stories—truthful ones, I mean, at least true to nature. I would train them in the art or the science or the story or whatever it is of putting the facts together entertainingly, humanely, and then I would be willing to guarantee their popularity and their success in the schoolroom and out of it."

Following Prof. Quinn's address Prof. Henry T. Ardley spoke on "Applied Art in Education." He illustrated the point he desired to make by means of drawings of designs. Beginning at the fundamental principles of drawing as applied to designs, he showed the effects of different combinations and pointed out where seemingly intricate designs were but the result of these combinations. He said that too many students of such a subject give it up, when they would be through and thoroughly learned the most difficult part. He urged the necessity for the proper beginning and for application.

After a selection from "Faust" by the orchestra, Dr. George W. White of the University of Southern California addressed the teachers on "The Relation of the Christian College to the Public Schools." He declared at the outset that this relation was, and must be, most intimate, since one existed through the existence of the other. The college is the root to which the public schools are directing many of the scholars, and the Christian college was therefore vitally interested in the schools.

THE CITY INSTITUTE. Papers on Manual Training and Natural Methods. The general session of the city institute was opened with the singing of "The American Flag" by the Harmony Club, a chorus of sixteen voices conducted by Mrs. Gertrude B. Parsons. Walter H. Edwards, president of Throop Polytechnic Institute, spoke on the subject of "Our Deeds Our Teacher: A Phase of Manual Training."

He said in part: "Life is eminently active; we were put into this world to do something, and the school must train for action as well as for thought. The schools must provide, not for less thinking, but only for more doing. The proper balance between thinking and doing must be maintained. It is this advantage that I claim for manual training. The action, the thing made, is the reflex of the thought. If there is an error, it is the result of an error in the thought. He learns to be more accurate in his thinking next time. The test is applied by the manual training. Manual training therefore has a legitimate place and equal place in the present school system."

Dr. E. D. Stanford spoke next on the subject, "Nature News First in the Rough." He said: "It is the nature of nature's way to create something gross and then to refine it. This is the process by which she tries to develop a full-grown man or woman. This principle is guiding us in teaching morals and religion. We care most of all that those virtues which are the bulwark of organized society—honesty, obedience, truthfulness, reverence—be deeply ingrained in the child in early life. If that is done, we may look for a civilization to grow out of it, as beautiful as it is at first strong and firm and true. If we are careful in the beginnings of our civilization, nature will take care of her own."

In the High School section, which held a separate session, the topic discussed was "English Composition." Papers were read by H. L. Lunt of Long Beach and Sarah L. Noble of Pasadena. It was then discussed by A. E. Winship, Miss Grace Crabbe of Pomona, and Prof. Housh of the High School.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

OLIVE TREGEAR FOUND-TAKEN HOME BY HER MOTHER.

Second Day of Teachers' Institute. David Starr Jordan of Stanford Speaks on the "Vagabond Mind." Other Subjects Discussed.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 29.—(Regular Correspondence.) Olive Tregear, the eighteen-year-old girl, whom Al Castro of this city is charged with having eloped from her home in Colton, was found here today. When Castro was arrested Monday he admitted having been with the girl on Saturday, but denied all knowledge of her present whereabouts. He secured bondmen in afternoon, and a few hours later, two men, alleged to be Castro and George Kindley, the latter employed by one of Castro's bondmen, drove up to the Baker house in Redlands and took away the girl.

Kindley rented a room for the night at the Southern Hotel. The girl spent the night in this room, but her identity was not ascertained until this morning. Mrs. Kurtz, the landlady, then ejected her from the house.

About the same time Castro's attorney informed Marshal Reeves as to the whereabouts of the girl, and stated that she was willing to return home. The Marshal and Mrs. Tregear found the girl at the Fourth-street school grounds and she was taken home. The felony charge against Castro will be vigorously prosecuted.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The second day's session of the County School Teachers' Institute opened this morning. Miss F. W. Lewis read a paper on "Grammar in the Grades." Superintendent Black gave an instructive and comprehensive discourse on the subject "Growth of English Liberties, or the English Constitution." The morning session closed with a talk on "Natural Education," by Fred Emerson Brooks.

In the afternoon, Harry Wagner lectured on "The Sixth Sense in Education." State Superintendent Black made some remarks on the subject of "The Teacher's Mind." President David Starr Jordan of Stanford delivered an address on "The Sober Mind."

Prof. Jordan lectured in the evening at the opera-house on "The Fur Seal in Nature and Diplomacy." The closing session of the institute will be held tomorrow.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

Judge Campbell today rendered judgment for the defendant in the case of Arthur M. Bushnell vs. H. H. Barker. Bushnell was the agent for a Los Angeles company in the matter of getting out a San Bernardino city directory. Barker advanced some money to Bushnell and took possession of ninety-five copies of the directory as security. Bushnell brought suit to regain possession of the books, but was defeated.

D. Sharpley has filed a claim to ten inches of water of the developed and undeveloped flow from spring situated in the east side of Horn Cañon. The water is to be carried about one-third of a mile, and be used for domestic and irrigation purposes.

Francisco Martinez this morning pleaded guilty before Judge Campbell to the charge of selling liquor to an Indian. He waived time of sentence and was sentenced to eighteen months in San Quentin. In 1932 Martinez was convicted of the same offense.

Elsie M. Pontfeld has filed a petition for the probate of the will of J. W. Penfield, deceased, which is valued at \$2500.

Baron Harden-Hickey's Witty Paper. [From a Paris Letter:] The news that Baron Harden-Hickey, the former editor of Le Tribune, has committed suicide in Texas, has produced a painful impression among the numerous friends whom he still retained in the literary and political salons of Paris. I remember the Baron as a charming figure in an atmosphere of Theosophy, for he was a confirmed Spiritualist, to take possession of the island of Trinidad, which he had constituted himself Prince. He was accompanied by Count de la Boissiere, who was to assist him in the capacity of minister of foreign affairs and chancellor of the department of decoration. Des reveries!

A real claim to glory which cannot be denied to the late Baron is the fact that he was the Tribune's most successful satirical paper that France has ever known. It was too witty to please the masses and too serious to please the authorities. He was expelled from France, and included Barbery d'Aureville, whose contributions as dramatic critic made the world of literature. After Baron Harden-Hickey's departure the paper fell into the hands of M. de Bonaparte, the author of "Le Pape de Rome," and finally snuffed out altogether.

Malt-Nutrine. Is the strictly pure extract of malt, and not a strong, dark beer like other so-called malt extracts. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Heineken-Busch Brewing Co., which guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH PRODUCTS. V. H. Theobald & Co., agents for keg and bottle goods. Tel. 467, No. 40 N. Alameda.

Annual Sales over 8,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Headaches, Fullness after meals, Heartburn, Flatulency, Bloating, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Biliousness on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Irritability of the System, Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOES WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstinate constipation, cure all Biliousness and cure Sick Headaches. For a Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World. 25c. at all Drug Stores.

DANGERS OF THE YUKON.

THREE THOUSAND HORSES LOST ON THE TRAILS.

Only Men of Hardy Physique Fit for the Trip—Clerks and Professional Men Regarded Unfit for the Trip—Bulletin Issued by the State Department.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON (D. C.) March 24.—The State Department today issued the following bulletin on the dangers of the Yukon region:

The Federated Mining Institute of the Dominion of Canada now in session in Montreal. Two experienced, practical miners, who have spent several years in the Yukon gold regions, were present and gave evidence on views in regard to affairs in that country that may be of interest to people who contemplate going there.

Mr. Christie, the principal speaker, declared that under present conditions there were too many people in the district now, and those who were physically and intellectually unfitted to cope with the hardships of pioneer life should not venture their chances in the wild scramble. He gave it as his opinion, based on his own experience and personal observation at Dawson, that many of the glowing reports which regard the Yukon in regard to the finds of gold were largely exaggerated. He had passed into the country over the Stannay trail, and the difficulties were so great as to be almost insurmountable to many. There were crevices and holes in which the track horses got stuck, and he had seen them go down out of sight, packs and all, in the mud. He knew of some of the three thousand horses being lost there, and had himself contributed thirty of that number.

He said that he had known many men who had started out altogether unprovided and yet had managed to make their way to the gold fields, on the other hand, some of those who had set out supplied with everything that seemed necessary for the trip, had failed to get through. He said that the trip was a professional men and clerks he regarded as unfit to endure the hardships of the trip in the life in the Klondike region. In conclusion, Mr. Christie said that the pictures of the Klondike wealth had been largely exaggerated, and men should be warned of the real risks had been sent out by parties in order to enhance the price of their claims. He did not believe that the Klondike was in gold out of that country this year, or anything like that sum.

The production of gold there, he said, was bound to be more or less limited, owing to the natural disadvantages attending mining operations.

Fred Hyde, who represented what is called the "first three hundred" of 1898, and who has been associated with Joseph Ladue and other well-known pioneers of the Yukon, corroborated the views expressed by Mr. Christie, and said that the immense rush of gold-seekers to that country was a great mistake, and must result in disaster to thousands.

JOHN L. BITTINGER, Consul-General, Montreal, March 2, 1938.

FROM THE OLD HOME.

What an Irish Girl Brought to the President.

[New York Journal:] A young woman arrived from Ireland a few days ago and called on President McKinley last Monday to present him the genealogical tree of the McKineys of Connally, from which family the President is descended.

The young woman is Miss Martha Craig. She comes to America to tell the American people the history of Ireland and the habits of the Irish people. Previous to her coming Miss Craig, in her rambles through Ireland, had visited the scene of President McKinley's ancestral abode, near Ballymorney, County Antrim. She says the Irish people are very proud of the fact that the President of the United States is of Irish descent. She herself was particularly interested and determined to visit him when she came to America. So she took some photographs, the first ever taken of the quaint old place where lived President McKinley's great-grandfather and where his great uncle, Francis McKinley, was hanged by the redcoats during the rebellion of 1798. Miss Craig's great-grandfather shared a similar fate at the same time; consequently she felt that there existed a bond of sympathy between the President and herself through their martyred ancestors.

In rambling about the old place she picked up an old horseshoe and a bit of peat. "I shall present these to the President," she told herself. And she has done so. The two relics now occupy posts of honor in the Presidents' library. Miss Craig didn't know a soul when she landed from the steamer, although she had brought many letters of introduction. Before presenting any of these, however, she felt impelled to go to Washington, and her first mission in America was to call on the President. Miss Craig is used to surmounting difficulties, and she was not at all appalled by the amount of red tape which stood between her and the President. As she told me the story, embellished as it was with a simply delicious brogue, it was decidedly amusing.

I was accosted by a man in uniform," she said, "who asked me my business. 'I want to see the President,' said I. 'Oh, you can't do that, you know,' said he. 'But I must,' said I. 'Where are you from?' said he. 'From Ireland,' said I. 'Oh!' said he, and he passed me along to another man."

"Well, he asked me a lot of questions, and when I said I had come all the way from Ireland to see the President he passed me along to another, a real Irish old man, who treated me very kindly, and said he would see the President's secretary."

"After waiting a short time, I was ushered into the secretary's office."

Paris. ONE PRICE TO ALL. 221 and 1231 B BROADWAY.

Tailor-Made Garments.

Fine art Ladies' Tailoring means no lack in style, no lack in fit and with that touch of exquisiteness which the French call "chic."

The following new arrivals must appeal to the most critical buyers in style, fit, finish and lowness in price.

Jackets " " " Of Tan Covert Cloth, faced with Taffeta Silk, at...\$6.25

Of Broadcloth, silk lined throughout, at.....\$9.00

Ready-to-wear Dresses " " " Of Beige, tailor-made, perfect fitting, at.....\$10.50

Of Scotch Tweed, Jacket Silk lined, at.....\$13.50

Separate Skirts " " " Of Wool Serge, with Bayadere Designs, at.....\$4.50

Of Heavy Black Brocade Silks and Satins, at.....\$8.25

Ladies' Petticoats " " " Of Grass Linen, with deep hem and ruffle, at.....\$1.00

Of Grass Linen, trimmed with fancy braid, at.....\$1.65

Of Cotton Moreen, Roman Colorings, at.....\$2.00

DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT POPULAR PRICES.

BIG CUT

Crockery, Chinaware.

DINNER SET 50 pieces complete, 3.50 Per Set

DINNER SET 50 pieces complete, 4.50 Per Set

DINNER SET 50 pieces complete, 4.75 Per Set

DINNER SET 50 pieces complete, 5.75 Per Set

100 PIECE DINNER SET \$6.85 \$7.20 \$8.85 \$9.90 Per Set

ELITE LIMOGES French Chinaware

A Specialty.

Plates, Plaques, Trays, Salads, Preserves, Fruits, Cups and Saucers, fancy dishes of every description.

Genuine Blue and Green Delft China, very latest out, at lowest prices—10c, 12½c, 15c, 17½c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c each.

BETTER SEE US IF YOU NEED DISHES.

Great American Importing Tea Co.

195 N. Main Street, Los Angeles, 351 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, 34 N. Fair Oaks Avenue, Pasadena, 18 E. State Street, Redlands, 981 Main Street, Riverside, 728 State Street, Santa Barbara, 211 E. Fourth Street, Santa Ana.

"What is your business with the President?" asked he. "I have just come from his ancestral home in Ireland," said I, "and I have a couple of souvenirs for him, together with some photographs and a document showing who his ancestors were and something about their family history." He said he would see the President about it. So I was left alone with my horsehoe and my bit of peat, which I had carried with me.

Presently, the secretary returned to hear him, together with some photographs and a document showing who his ancestors were and something about their family history. He said he would see the President about it. So I was left alone with my horsehoe and my bit of peat, which I had carried with me.

"So I went back at 3, and was received most cordially. The President seemed much interested in hearing about the home of his ancestors, and thanked me for the horsehoe and the peat and the pictures. He is a charming gentleman, and so unaffected!"

Miss Craig belongs to a well-to-do family living near Belfast. Her grandfather was conspicuous in the uprising with Henry Joy McCracken. Her grand uncle, when a lad, was hanged before his mother's door because he would not betray the hiding place of McCracken to the British troops. When Miss Craig is not lecturing she is gathering relics of Irish revolutionary history. Her cottage is full of them.

Her assertions that President McKinley's great-grandfather lived in the little thatched house near Derrvock, and that the remains of his great uncle, the martyred patriot, lie in the old grave yard at Derrvock, are well authenticated. The fact has been published in the Ulster Journal of Archaeology, an extract from which Miss Craig showed me.

Will Pay the Interest. BALTIMORE (Md.) March 29.—The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will pay April 1 the interest on the car-loan certificates on the loan of 1853, extended from 1855; and on Baltimore and Ohio equipment trust, series "A."

The principal of the equipment trust has been arranged for. Interest will not be paid on the Philadelphia division loan, and Parkersburg branch loan of 1873.

DRS. SHORES. Cure Catarrh and all Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases, 345 S. Main Street, Consultation Free.

98 WAVERLEY BICYCLES \$50.00. Agency, No. 639 S. Broadway.

THIRD AND BROADWAY. Ladies Visit Our Beauty Parlors.

Imperial Hair Bazaar, 224-226 W. Second St.

CORDAN THE TAILOR.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.

Fixen & Co.

135 SOUTH SPRING STREET. 211 WEST SECOND STREET.

Extraordinary Wash Fabric Sale

TODAY AND TOMORROW, MARCH 30-31.

We place on sale 20,000 yards of the latest and newest imported and domestic WASH DRESS GOODS that American and European manufacturers and designers have ever brought out and at prices that will be appreciated by careful buyers.

Your attention is invited particularly to the following UNUSUAL VALUES:

At 5c yard 2000 yards Figured Lawns are on sale at this price; very pretty and worth exactly 8½c yard, no less.

At 7½c yard 1500 yards Plain and Satin Stripe Figured Organdies, exactly half price, regular 15c goods.

At 10c and 12½c yd 30-inch Organdies in barred and floral effects; beautiful colorings; they should bring 15c yard more, but this sale will take them all at 10c and 12½c yard.

At 15c yard 33-inch Bias Plaid Organdies and Hyperic Dimities in small and large floral effects; very new and handsome colors and designs; would be a bargain even at 20c yard.

At 18c and 20c yd 30-inch Viennese Fantaisie Bias Plaids and Imported Floral Organdies; beautiful values at these prices.

At 25c and 30c yd 30-inch Imported Lace and Floral Organdies and Organdie Zephyrs in exquisite colorings and designs.

At 37½c yard Lace Stripe Imported Tyrolean Zephyr Organdies in the most beautiful effects and colors that can be invented by artist designers of Europe.

These are but a few of the scores of different lines and prices we are showing in Wash Fabrics. See our windows today and tomorrow.

FIXEN & CO.

TELEPHONE MAIN 76.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.

Top Notch Top Coats

Variety is the spice of life, and the life of our spring overcoat business.

We sell a good top coat at \$7.50, next \$10.00, then \$12.50 and \$15.00. Good dressers take their hats off to the silk-lined overcoat we sell for \$17.50.

The very finest kind of a top coat at \$25.00 as good as any tailors best \$40 effort. The spring overcoat business is not a question of the day, it is a question of cool evenings a man cannot be properly dressed without 'em.

London Clothing Co.

117, 119, 121, 123, 125

North Spring Street, S. W. Corner Franklin

HARRIS & FRANK, Proprietors

Grand Opening

TOMORROW, MARCH 31.

NEW STORE.

Large stock Chinese and Japanese Curiosity Goods at right prices.

Hand-Embroidered Silk Goods, manufacturer of Silk and all kinds of Ladies' and Children's Fine Underwear; Bamboo Furniture.

Extra large Japanese Kites. Regular price 10c; our price 5c.

SUITE ON, 227 W. FIRST ST., LOS ANGELES.

Grimes Stasforth Stationery Co.

Would the Best Houses

Use and continue to use Clarke's Patent Shipping Receipt Books if they were not in every way satisfactory. They are gaining new friends every day. Try them next time. We are the exclusive manufacturers. We have every other article of merit in our line.

306 S. Spring St., Henne building, near corner Third St.

DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing Specialists, established in 1892 in Los Angeles, City, Santa Monica, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. In all private diseases of men.

Not a dollar need be paid until cured.

CATARRH A Specialty. We cure the worst cases in two or three months.

No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, come and see us. You will not regret it. In Nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The post treat free on "Lieber's" or "Lieber's" Address

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.

EQUALIZE PAY ROLLS

STATE LUNACY COMMISSION REVISED SALARY LIST.

Will Make a Saving of From Twelve to Fifteen Thousand Dollars a Year.

MERIT WILL CAUSE PROMOTION.

ALL STATE ASYLUMS WILL BE RUN SYSTEMATICALLY HEREAFTER.

Hoff Says He's Innocent—Suspicious Shoppers May Be Train-Robbers. Man Kills Himself Drinking Carbolio Acid.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SACRAMENTO, March 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The State Commission in Lunacy has issued its revised salary list of employees in different asylums. Sweeping reductions have been made in almost every instance, two objects having been in view, one to equalize pay rolls of different institutions and the other to reduce expense.

As the roll now stands, an employe must have worked continuously from two to five years according to position, before he can get a maximum salary, and in future merit will be the cause of promotions. The saving will be from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year.

The medical superintendent will hereafter receive from \$3000 to \$3500 a year with an increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$100 a year. At similar rates of increase, first and second physicians will start in at \$2000 and assistant physicians at \$1300.

The salaries for other employes run from \$133, the salary of the steward, down to \$30, assistant daymen. Hold attendants get \$35 and assistant attendants get \$30 the first year, \$35 the second and \$40 the third year and thereafter.

The superintendents and physicians are allowed one servant each at \$25 per month, and the physician's family must consist of wife and minor children only. All over the age of majority must pay the State for their maintenance. No horses are allowed to be maintained at the expense of the State, except those for the use of the medical superintendent, and the workhorse used in connection with work of the hospital. All assistant physicians who keep horses will be compelled to pay the State \$10 a month for their board and stabling.

In the past the asylums have employed an usher and a messenger in addition to a porter; but hereafter the porter must act as usher and messenger. In the future, no blacksmith can be employed without special permission of the Lunacy Commission, and no painters will be allowed at Mendocino or Southern California without a special estimate of the work necessary to be done.

A fire force has been fixed at two firemen each, at Stockton and Agnews, and one each at Mendocino and Southern California. Many other matters of less importance have been arranged, and hereafter all asylums in the State will be run systematically, and each will pay exactly the same as every other, for the same class of service.

PARSON MORRISON JAILED.

Wanted in Texas to Answer Several Serious Charges.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Constable Barnhart of Kings county, arrested Rev. George Morrison, until lately a resident of Hanford, where he occupied one of the pulpits of that town, in this city today. The prisoner was taken to the City Prison today.

Morrison is said to be wanted by the authorities of Carson county, Tex., to answer charges of embezzlement, forgery and murder. He was a minister of the gospel in 1891 and 1892 and during the latter year left there for the Panhandle of the Lone Star State. While residing in Carson county his wife died suddenly and under circumstances which gave rise to the suspicion that she had been murdered.

Morrison left Texas hurriedly and went to Topeka, Kan. He was arrested there and held for a time, but that the Texas authorities did not send for him and he was released. He then went to Mexico, where he worked in the mines. He has just returned from there and is still dressed like a miner.

MARRIED EARLY AND OFTEN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

TOPEKA (Kan.), March 29.—Rev. A. E. Morrison, said to have been captured in San Francisco today, was in Topeka several times last fall—first, in September, then, in October, and again in November, coming to handle the Panhandle, Tex., where his wife died under suspicious circumstances.

Morrison, while here, is said, being betrothed to an old schoolmate, but the marriage was later declared off. The Sheriff of Panhandle, Texas, ordered that he be held here and that police held him for several days, but finally, no Sheriff appearing, let him go November 29. When the Sheriff arrived later, Morrison was gone and today brings the first news of his whereabouts.

He was said to have been married and lived in California about ten years ago. He was an ordained Methodist preacher, and carried a clergyman's half-fare permit.

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.

Much-married Farmer Binder Says He's Guilty.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

TACOMA (Wash.), March 29.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] John Binder, a farmer, committed suicide Saturday at Lake Park by drinking carbolio acid. Today a note was found, in which Binder told his son that he intended killing himself because he was discouraged over his bad luck. Coroner Hoska, in the investigation today, learned that Binder had been married four times, and that he was the sixth husband of a widow who survives him. Mrs. Binder has been in San Francisco since October, and according to Coroner Hoska's informant, has had experiences that are more than romantic. These say that she possesses four farms in Michigan, which have been acquired, one by one, from previous husbands. Several years ago, as Mrs. Elizabeth Colby, she managed a lodging-house here, having then had sev-

eral husbands. Soon after she married John F. Pringle, the proprietor of a fruit stand, who says that she is \$1600 in cash richer by reason of her marriage to him. Finally they were divorced.

Latte, she and Farmer Binder met on a train, as both were returning from an eastern trip. On their arrival here they were married. Soon Binder's fine farm near Lake Park was deeded to her. Last May they separated, after a few months of wedded life. She also acquired interest in some Tacoma lots. All this discouraged Binder, who says in his farewell note that he is glad to die. John Pringle, a son of Mrs. Binder's last previous husband, has gone to San Francisco to see his former stepmother, claiming a half interest in some property that has been deeded to her.

CLIMATE AND CROPS.

Grain Outlook Poor—Deciduous Fruits Seriously Damaged.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The following is a summary of the Weather Bureau's crop and climate bulletin for the week ending March 28: The week was very favorable, despite the rain of the 26th. Injurious frosts and low temperatures did further harm to orchards already badly damaged.

Throughout the State the average temperature was from 5 to 9 degrees lower than the normal for this period. On the 23d, 26th and 27th, the minimum temperatures were near or below freezing, over almost all of the State excepting the extreme south and the immediate coast.

The rain of Friday and Friday night improved feed in Southern California, the upper San Joaquin Valley and in the coast region south of San Francisco. The grain prospects were also improved, especially in the upper San Joaquin Valley, but in many portions it was already beyond recovery. In many portions the Sacramento Valley the grain was injured by the north winds and frosts, the ground becoming very dry. Generally speaking, the outlook for grain is poor.

SUSPICIOUS SHOPPERS.

Thought to Be the Cross Creek Train-Robbers.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MERCED, March 29.—Two men, supposed to be the Cross Creek train-robbers, drove into Indian Gulch in a buggy at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. They aroused a storekeeper, and purchased some supplies, including a hat. One of them was bareheaded when they arrived.

It was noticed by the proprietor of the store that the stranger whom he had served was tall and thin, and that at no time did he remove his right hand from his pocket. He was wearing a dark suit, and a hat which he had just bought. He was also wearing a watch chain, and a watch which he had just bought.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A. B. Allen, Ranch Manager, Killed at Duncan.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SOLOMONVILLE (Ariz.), March 29.—On the afternoon of March 26 A. B. Allen, manager of the Ward & Courtney ranch at Duncan, was killed by W. B. Foster, who had been shot and wounded Charley Foster, a younger brother of W. B. Foster. The Sheriff and District Attorney left here this afternoon for the scene of the killing. Bad blood has existed for some time between the parties, on account of the recent school scandal at that place. There are no other particulars at present.

Vitriol Thrown in Jail.

SAN JOSE, March 29.—Mme. Louise, a hair-dresser residing in a lodging-house of good character, today threw vitriol on the face of a man who had been in the face of the proprietor, E. F. Robinson, and inflicted terrible burns. Fortunately his hands protected his eyes.

The man refused to move for non-payment of rent. She is in jail in default of \$3000 bail.

Below Pleads Guilty.

SUISUN, March 29.—Frank Below, the fratricide, appeared before Judge Buckle today and entered his plea of guilty of murder, after having withdrawn his former plea of not guilty. He was thereupon remanded until April 5 next, when the court will determine the degree of his crime and pass sentence upon him.

Hoff Says He's Innocent.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Albert Hoff, accused of the murder of Mrs. Clute, testified in his own behalf today. His evidence was delivered with dramatic effect. He asserted his innocence or, at least, his effective force for alleged intimidation.

TRAIN WRECKED.

Went Through a Bridge at Kikkapoo Creek.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

BLOOMINGTON (Ill.), March 29.—The local express mail train, east-bound on the Big Four, leaving Bloomington for Indianapolis at 2:15 a.m. today, went through a bridge at Kikkapoo Creek, three miles southeast of Bloomington. A switch engine with surgeon had been dispatched to the scene. It is reported that a number of people were injured, but none killed. Another report says four persons were killed.

NO ONE KILLED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

BLOOMINGTON (Ill.), March 29.—[Later.] It is definitely known now that no one was killed outright. An old lady named Adams, home not known, is injured internally and may die.

TRAIN WAS DERAILED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), March 29.—The train was the New York express, due here at 2:45 p.m. Trainmaster Connelly says the train did not go through a bridge, but was derailed at the foot of Red Wine Hill, near Bloomington. The Big Four officials say that no one was killed; several people were slightly injured.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.).

Phil May, the English draughtsman, who succeeded Du Maurier on Punch, though their styles of work are entirely dissimilar, began life by doing odd jobs in a Leeds theater at a salary of twelve shillings a week. He now enjoys an annual income reckoned in the thousands.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

FLAGS ARE TO FLOAT SIDE BY SIDE HENCEFORTH.

Representatives Abroad are Instructed That Chinese Concessions are for Twenty-Five Years.

IS A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

ARRANGEMENT AFFORDS ALL NATIONS NEW MARKETS.

Two Neighboring States Anxious to Advance Their People's Interests of High Historical Value.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Official Messenger publishes a circular which has been telegraphed by Count Auravich, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the representatives of Russia abroad. It is as follows:

By virtue of a convention signed at Peking March 27, Port Arthur and the port of Tientsin Wan and the territories adjacent, have been ceded to Russia in usufruct, by China.

"You are requested to notify the government where you are accredited, adding that the above-mentioned ports and territories will be immediately occupied by Russian troops, and that the Russian flag will be hoisted by the side of the Chinese flag."

"You may, at the same time, inform the Foreign Minister that the port of Tientsin Wan will be open to foreign trade and that the largest measure of hospitality will be extended to the ships of all friendly nations."

An official communication issued to the press adds: "The concessions are for twenty-five years, and are not extended later, by common accord." Further, "China has conceded the right of constructing a railroad to connect the ports with the transiberian main line."

After stating that the arrangement is the direct and natural consequence of amicable relations between the two neighboring States, anxious to advance the interests of their peoples, the official communication continues:

"While safeguarding the integrity and sovereignty of China and satisfying the essential needs of Russia, the arrangement invades the interests of no foreign State. On the contrary, it affords all nations the possibility of entering in the near future into relations with the river regions of the Yellow Sea, hitherto closed to them."

"The opening of Tientsin Wan to the merchant ships of all nations will create a new and wide market for commerce and industry, owing to the transiberian main line, henceforth destined to connect the extremities of two continents and the Old World."

"The arrangement, therefore, is of high historical value to Russia, and should be hailed as a fortunate event by all those who have at heart the benefits of peace and development of good relations among nations."

FOREIGN CONSULS' DEMANDS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SHANG HAI, March 29.—The Mercury of this city, says the country militia of the Kiang Peh district, which as announced in these dispatches on March 28 refused to allow the execution of the condemned murderer of the student of the American Methodist Medical Mission, has been dismissed. The Taotai, however, refuses to make any arrests until instructed to do so from Peking.

"The foreign consuls have demanded that the Taotai disperse the militia, execute the murderer, arrest the leaders of the rioters, pay 50,000 taels for the property destroyed and allow the Mission to reoccupy the premises with adequate protection for the future."

MOUNTED COSSACK ESCORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

PEKING, March 29.—A Pavloff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, when visiting the Tsung Li Yamen, (Chinese Foreign Office), today announced the agreement arrived at between Russia and China regarding the cession of Port Arthur and Tientsin Wan. A number of Russian mounted Cossacks, accompanied by a priest, to take part in the ceremony of the taking-over of Port Arthur and Tientsin Wan.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, March 29.—Warlike preparations continue. Considerable importance is attached to speech Lord Selbourne, Under Secretary for the Colonies, in this city yesterday, in which, although he disavowed speaking as a responsible member of the government, it is believed he expressed the government's view. Lord Selbourne declared that there was no more humiliation for England in failing to exclude Russia from Manchuria than there would be for Russia in failing to exclude England from Manchuria.

WE SHOULD RECEIVE FROM ANY POWER.

carving out a sphere of influence in China," he said, "confirmation and a restoration of rights were demanded by any government should make the infringement of those rights a casus belli. England has lost nothing in China which ought to be retained."

The Times, commenting editorially on Lord Selbourne's speech yesterday, says: "The language of Lord Selbourne is not calculated to dispel the dangerous illusion expressed by the newspapers that Great Britain will not go to a greater length than protests."

RUSSIAN TROOPS LANDED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PEKING, March 29.—Two thousand Russian troops, including cavalry, have been landed at Port Arthur, and it is said that 170 guns are en route to fortify Port Arthur and Tientsin Wan. The Chinese flag is hoisted behind the flag of Russia to save China's face. The Chinese do not attach any importance to the lease feature, since they are aware that the Russians will remain in perpetuity. There are nine Russian warships now at Port Arthur.

MEN GO TO WORK.

Nearly Half the Androscooggin Cotton Mills Strikers Return.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LEWISTON (Me.), March 29.—Great excitement prevailed for a time today when the striking operatives of the Androscooggin Cotton Mills gathered about the gates of the corporation, to endeavor to prevent the return of those who are willing to abandon the strike and resume work. About twelve hundred persons were assembled near the gates before the usual hour for the

help to go in. As those who were ready to go to work appeared, the strikers endeavored to persuade them not to do so.

When the efforts failed, there was a disturbance. Agent Bean of the General Corporation, who appeared in the midst of the trouble, was hit with a stone but he was not injured. Several of the squad of police officers present were struck with stones and pieces of wood, but no one was seriously hurt. After the mobbing had been started the strikers disappeared.

About two hundred of the six hundred or more operatives went in yesterday. Ben claims that about fifty more began work today, and that he now has all the help he can use in view of the small amount of machinery that can be operated in the weaving department.

WOULD YOU VOLUNTEER?

CHANCES OF CITIZENS HAVING TO BE DRAFTED IF THERE IS WAR.

The State Militia Would not Be Recognized, but the Governors of States Would Be Called Upon for Volunteers—The Physical Requirements.

[New York Herald:] "Am I eligible

for military service against Spain should war be declared?" is a question that naturally suggests itself to every male citizen in thirteenth is estimating the number of men who, in case of a great war, might be drafted into service in the last emergency. The rough estimate of the adjutant general's office, as announced, is that we can, if need be, raise an enormous army of 10,000,000 men of fighting age, and that we mustered into service in case of war with Spain must submit to extermination by an army surgeon. Uncle Sam has become very exclusive as to the choice of his soldiers and sailors since our last war, and the army to be composed of a very choice set of men. As greater numbers were mustered in the restrictions would grow less and less.

The greater part of the popular mind has the mistaken idea that men in the National Guard, the organized militia, are the men who will be called upon to fight in the next war. The regular army, but such is not the case. At the first bugle call every member of the militia will have a chance to be drafted. A draft is not ordered no militiaman will be required to take the field against his desire. Men who go unwillingly are not wanted. They make the poorest soldiers.

THE MILITIA NOT RECOGNIZED.

There will be no such arm of the service as the militia in the event of the next great war with a foreign power. It would be illegal for President McKinley, commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to order the militia outside our boundaries for the purpose of invading Spanish territory, or any other foreign country. No governor would be required by law to honor the President's call for militia. To avoid possible complication, therefore, the President would not assume the assumption of the militia in any of the States. The regular army providing insufficient, he would first call upon governors for a certain number of volunteers.

Organized bodies of militia might volunteer in body and offer themselves already organized, every man capable of bearing arms, and including the rank of colonel down would be appointed by governors of the States to command bodies of volunteers, but the President would reserve the privilege of appointing all general officers.

DRAFTS AND BOUNTIES.

The War Department has prepared a diagram, dividing each State into districts, and has calculated the quota of troops which might be drafted into service from each should volunteers prove insufficient. It orders a draft would be ordered in a district slow to volunteer its proper quota, bounties would be offered by the Federal government, and perhaps by the State.

During the war some towns have offered bounties to men unwilling to volunteer. Men in those days were known to receive bounties aggregating \$1500 for the national service and \$1000 for the State service. High bounties, sometimes as great as \$450, were offered by the Federal government for veterans who were willing to be discharged toward the end of the war. Should the bounty system fail to bring out the required number of men, the draft would then be resorted to.

ELIGIBLE VOLUNTEERS.

Should you volunteer your services at the first call for an addition to the army, you may stand a chance to enter the ranks if you are between 21 and 30 years old, of good character and habits, able-bodied, free from disease, not less than five feet and four inches tall, and between 125 and 190 pounds in weight. If you measure above five feet ten inches in height, or weigh above one hundred and sixty-five pounds, you can enter the infantry or artillery, but not the cavalry. These are the requirements for entrance to the regular army. They would remain in force during the mustering of volunteers until men should be passed in with insufficient pay.

Then the restrictions in regard to age would be made less exacting. In great emergency the fighting age would doubtless be extended to 18 years, and the restrictions in regard to weight would perhaps be changed, but very heavy men would not be accepted. Fat men do not make good soldiers. The War Department has prepared a table showing what it considers to be the correct proportions of height, weight and chest measurement for the different arms of the service. You may consider yourself of military physique. A man of 5 ft. 4 in. tall should weigh 128 pounds, should have a chest measuring 32½ inches without breath and a chest expansion of at least 2 inches. A man 5 ft. 10 in. tall should weigh 155 pounds, should have a chest measuring 36 inches when without breath and should have a chest expansion of at least 2½ inches. Similarly, if he be 6 ft. 1 in. tall, he should weigh 176 pounds, should have a chest measuring 38 inches around his chest after breathing out and should have a chest expansion of at least 2½ inches. Weights between these figures are proportionate measurements for the other details.

In the event of war many requirements prescribed for enlistment in the regular army during peace must be eliminated. For instance, it would be impossible for you to enter the army now if you are married, if you are not a citizen of the United States or a candidate for citizenship, or if you cannot speak, read or write the English language. Married men and foreigners would readily be accepted as volunteers in case of war, and it would count for little whether a private could read and write or not.

Similarly, in the heavy certain restrictions would have to be eliminated in case of war. Males may enter the navy if they are between 14 and 35 years old. In time of war the maximum age limit would doubtless be raised ten years. According to the printed regulations, persons enlisted in the naval service must be of robust frame, intelligent, of perfectly sound and healthy constitution, free from

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Arrest disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures

SICK HEADACHE, sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation, and all bilious diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

any physical defects or malformation, and not subject to fits."

PLACES FOR THE BOYS.

Many vacancies for patriotic boys will occur in the event of a war. Boys between 16 and 18 may enter the army, but only as musketeers. To be a drummer-boy in the war would be very picturesque. To enlist for such service, however, a boy must have "the written consent of his father, only surviving parent or legally appointed guardian." With similar consent boys between 14 and 17 may enter the navy to serve as apprentices, but they must be "of robust frame, intelligent, of perfectly sound and healthy constitution, and free from a long list of physical defects. A boy of 14 must measure not less than 4 ft. 9 in., weigh not less than seventy pounds, and while breathing naturally must have a chest measurement not less than 28 inches."

In case the President should call for volunteers, great trouble would be caused by those who are ambitious to enter the field as officers and not as enlisted men. During the late war annoyance was caused by the mustering of men by companies. In the next great war the government would doubtless have to take the quotas from different sections of the various States, in turn, and assign them to brigades, divisions, corps, and armies, without particular regard to the States from which they might come.

Men who have been mustered into the service of the Federal government, the governors of the separate States would have no authority over them—not even over the lieutenants, captains, majors, and colonels, which the government might have originally commissioned. Volunteers from the District of Columbia would be called out directly by the President, but those from the Territories through the Territorial governors.

AS TO PAY.

To begin with, each volunteer would, of course, get the same pay as is now allowed the soldiers of the standing army of equal rank. This pay might be raised to encourage new recruits, but it is very unlikely that it would ever be lowered. To reduce the pay of troops would mean the ruin of the esprit de corps. In the land service you would, as an enlisted man, earn from \$13 to \$24 a month. If enlisted in the navy you would receive from \$16 to \$30, according to rank.

There would be little chance of your becoming a commissioned officer in a future war of importance, unless you might be an officer of militia of a graduate of some military institution. An officer ignorant of military tactics and appointed for political reasons would do more damage to his own army than a body of enemy equal to his command. Hundreds of old veterans of the late war would doubtless apply for military service in the event of a sudden outbreak. A wise government, however, is careful to select only able-bodied men for military service. The pension roll be swelled to enormous extent after the conflict. Therefore, it is economy for recruiting of men to discriminate closely between healthy and unhealthy men.

WE HAVEN'T RETROGRADED.

"Is the male element of our population physically as capable of military service as it was at the outbreak of the civil war?"

This question has been put to many high authorities during the last week of the war. The answer was that the youth of today is physically superior to that of 1861, he would venture to state on his own responsibility that the former is certainly on an equality with the latter. Another well-known army officer said: "There are no longer the conditions existing at the time of the battle of New Orleans. Troops drawn from Kentucky, Tennessee and such States, had all the elements of a soldier. They were crack marksmen, and in many respects like the Boers of today. Now, however, the old frontiersman has been changed into the American farmer. We can find no such marksmen as there were in Jackson's day among the common people. To organize an effective army today we would have to teach the men how to shoot as well as how to march, and to take good practice to make a good marksman."

As to the tendency to enlist one of our soldiers said that it would be much stronger among our youth today than it was in 1861. "There is scarcely a boy in the world," said he, "who hasn't found enthusiasm in the war experience of some relative." One officer said that it is the general belief among modern authorities that city boys make better soldiers than country boys. Therefore, the rapid absorption of the suburbs by our large cities would tend to raise the standard of youths eligible for military service, rather than lower it. School athletics, the bicycle, and above all, military drill, have raised the youthful fighting strength. Ten thousand boys are receiving military instruction from the regular officers of the army, and many more are drilled by militia officers and other teachers with military knowledge.

Died from His Injuries.

SAN JOSE, March 29.—John G. Johnson, foreman in the spinning department of the San José Woolen Mill, was caught in machinery there this morning and so badly injured that he died at noon. He was 60 years old, a native of Maine, and had for years been in the mill. A son resides at Riverside, a daughter in New York City, and a son here.

Years' Pears' Soap

was the first maker of sticks of soap for shaving. Pears' Soap established over 100 years.

Reorganization Sale....

If our store was located down on Jefferson street instead of in the natural center of the city, it would pay you well to come for your share of the Reorganization bargains. This is no temporary "Sale." No taint of "Special Sale" fraud hangs over this movement. We have decided to go out of business in certain lines, and the goods are for sale at just what they cost us plus five per cent to pay cost of selling.

He... the goods and prices. Come in and investigate for yourself. Make your own comparisons.

The great selling of yesterday would have been quite impossible had not our price list printed Sunday told you the truth. What we want is for you to come and price things. As soon as our prices are known the sale will storm the town. Let no woman miss the present splendid opportunity.

Silks, Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Flannels, Wash Goods, Linens, Laces, Embroideries, Drapery Materials, Men's Furnishings, Bedding, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Boys' Hats, Children's Hats.

University, Maple Ave, Ninth Street, Washington Street.

These cars within a few doors; get off at Fourth and Spring.

ArCADE DEPOT, Pico Heights, Pasadena, Santa Monica.

Swollen Veins.

A Case of 30 Years' Standing Cured by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

Swollen Veins pull the life out of a man. It drains his vitality so greatly that every organ of the body becomes debilitated. Hundreds of cures of this trouble have been accomplished by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

SANTA FE HOLD UP.

WEST-BOUND TRAIN ATTACKED AT GRANT'S, N. M.

Five Outlaws Held Up by Special Agent Fowler—One Shot to the Arm and the Fireman Wounded in the Leg.

The west-bound Santa Fe train, No. 1, this morning, was held up between 11 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning at Grant's, N. M., a place that has won an unenviable reputation for hold-ups of this kind. Owing to the plucky behavior of the guard on the train, the attack was averted, and the train was able to continue on its way.

The train had slowed up as usual to take water, when the engineer and fireman, who had descended from the cab, were fired upon. The train stopped in two and run down the track for about sixteen hundred yards.

Of the five robbers two were captured, the running down of the train, while the others fled off their weapons at the windows of the passenger cars and at the express car. The attempt to intimidate the passengers was preliminary to an attack on the express car, but Special Agent Fowler had yet to be heard from. He had made no move while the first part of the train was being run down the track, but when it came to a standstill he had the door unlocked and ready to open, and the robbers were met by the ground fire in hand. The robbers for an instant were taken aback by his appearance, but they were not deterred, and the train was fired upon to the ground fire in hand. The robbers for an instant were taken aback by his appearance, but they were not deterred, and the train was fired upon to the ground fire in hand.

The train proceeded on its journey through to this city, Special Agent Fowler remaining behind to hear the report of the officers that were wired for, and that was soon on the ground.

Judson Lathrop, the gunman who was shot, was taken to the railroad hospital at Albuquerque, where an operation was performed. When the robbers opened fire on the train, one of the bullets struck Lathrop's right leg just below the knee.

It is believed that the robbers are the same outlaws who left Salt Lake about three weeks ago and who on March 20 raided the town of Gallup, N. M. On that occasion the gambling places were cleaned out, and several hundreds of dollars were taken. Charles Fowler, the special agent who stood off the gang, has been with the Wells-Fargo Company for many years as a guard, and is a Texan by birth. He is an old-time fireman and a dead-end game. The place selected for the hold-up was well-chosen, and in earlier days Grant's was the scene of several exciting episodes. It is the center of a wild country, the vicinity of the lava beds making escape easy and tracking almost an impossibility.

FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

Suggestion That Congress Place on the Active List Retired Officers.

Olbert E. Overton, captain U.S.A., retired, a few days ago made tender of his services, in the event of this country being embroiled in war with Spain, and filed his request with Gov. Budd for authority to raise a brigade of volunteers to be organized in Southern California for active service.

In acknowledging receipt of the communication the Governor states that the same has been transmitted to the adjutant-general. In this connection, a letter forwarded to Senator Perkins by Capt. Overton is of interest. He is drawing attention to the fact that he had been retired for a disability probably no longer existing, and he asks to be placed on the active list. He views to having a joint resolution passed in the Senate providing as follows:

"Be it resolved, that all officers of the army or navy who on the retired list thereof, who may have served for a period of not less than ten years in the regular service, and who may desire to resume active service, may apply to the Secretary of War or to the Secretary of the Navy for reexamination of their moral, physical and mental condition, and if such reexamination shall demonstrate their fitness for active duty, they shall be, by the President, at once returned to the active list of the army or navy with the rank therein that they would have held had they remained continuously on said active list, and had they not been retired from active service."

To provide for such reexamination, the President shall appoint at convenient places, such examining boards as in his opinion, may be necessary to carry out the intention of this act, and upon the application of any army or navy officer for reexamination for the purposes provided for herein, such officer shall be at once ordered to appear before such board, and upon his fitness for active service having been demonstrated to the satisfaction of such board, the President shall thereupon appoint and assign him as contemplated in the foregoing.

It will be perceived that the object of the resolution is to enable officers of the service of experienced officers on the retired list who may be capable for duty on active service. Capt. Overton, however, draws attention to the fact that officers would scarcely like to return to duty unless with the rank they would have held had they remained continuously on said active list, and had they not been retired from active service.

LA FIESTA.

Preparations Well in Hand—Miss Mary Linck to Sing.

Fiesta preparations are taking definite shape. The manufacture of the floats is now nearly completed, and they will soon be ready for the painter. Members of the Fiesta Committee have visited Pasadena and have received exceedingly flattering promises from societies and many prominent people of that city in regard to entering the floral parade. Pasadena is noted for its profusion and variety of flowers, which in another month, should be at their best. Another thing the city is noted for is the readiness of its citizens to participate in the winter carnivals of Southern California, in which they have never failed to bear a prominent part.

A feature which is expected to be of especial interest is the street masquerade, which is scheduled for Wednesday afternoon. This will be a carnival, indeed, abounding with novel and grotesque features and harmless

fun, somewhat after the manner of the Mardi Gras of New Orleans. There will be a parade in the best dressed and most elaborate costumes, groups and individuals. This will be followed by the fancy-dress ball, Wednesday evening, when the most elaborate costumes will be worn. Society people generally are making preparations to attend.

Miss Mary Linck, who will appear at the grand concert, has a fine contralto voice of great range and power, and during the past two years has toured the eastern States and Europe. She is a native of Evansville, Ind., and at 17 years of age attracted attention to her voice while playing a part in light opera with an amateur company. She was sent to Cincinnati and began seriously her musical studies, and later took a course at the Chicago Conservatory under Sig. Vatrovec, Capell.

In 1923 Miss Linck went to Italy, where she sang for several seasons, and made her debut in England with the Carl Rosa Opera Company, at Liverpool, in "Pagliacci." She created the role of Elvira in the Christmas opera, "Hansel and Gretel," and appeared in that role in London and New York, under the management of the Anglo-American Opera Company. A year ago Miss Linck joined the Castle Square Opera Company in Boston, for a season of grand opera, and appeared in all the large cities of the East. Last summer she sang in Italy, and upon her return signed again with the Castle Square Opera Company for next season. Miss Linck is spending a holiday in Southern California, more particularly on account of her sister, who has been in delicate health.

LA FIESTA FUND.

The amounts subscribed to the fiesta fund are as follows:

Committee's original list \$4,300.00
New list, previously acknowledged \$1,500.00
No. 100, 1000 \$100.00
Buffalo Women Company \$100.00
R. H. H. \$100.00
Total \$6,400.00

Subscriptions may be filled in upon the blank form enclosed and sent to the Times or to Secretary Walter of La Fiesta, by return mail. Subscriptions sent in either place will be added daily to the published list.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.).....1938
To La Fiesta de Los Angeles,
(discontinued.)
Los Angeles, Cal.:
In consideration of a Fiesta being held in 1938, the undersigned hereby subscribes the sum of _____ dollars, and agrees to pay the same upon demand.

Signature: _____
Address: _____

NOT A KIDNAPER.
But Price Thinks He Will Take For-
est With Him.

Sergeant Frank R. Price, who crossed the continent in order to take back to New York City Dr. William E. Forest, has no fears as to the outcome, as he considers his papers perfectly good in every particular. There is little doubt that Forest will be turned over to the New York office for extradition.

"I don't intend to kidnap the man," said Price yesterday. "I am willing that he should have every opportunity the law allows him to get free from my men, but I rather expect that I shall have the pleasure of my company on my return journey."

Mr. Waterman, one of Forest's attorneys, was at Sacramento to prevail upon Governor Norris to grant the extradition papers, but his Excellency could see no reason why Forest should not return to New York to face the charges pending against him. Mr. Waterman did the best he could at Sacramento for his client, and Judge Phillips, who presided, said that an indictment such as Forest, the "dust-bait" financier, rests under, is hard to overcome.

Sergeant Price expects to start East with his prisoner this evening.

N. and M. Association.

Tomorrow at the Hall of Industry the Seventh Regiment Band will hold its grand rehearsal. The rehearsal will be from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the entire program to be performed at Westlake Park on Sunday will be played by the band.

This arrangement has been made in order to furnish additional attraction to the ladies who are prevented from listening to the usual concert on Saturday evening, although the latter will be continued and will not interfere with the matinee concert on Thursday afternoon.

The following new members have been elected by the board of directors: Dr. Max Wassman, Land of Sunshine Publishing Co.; Dr. J. H. Brown, Southern California Lumber Company; E. Mead, John A. Smith, Excelsior Soda Works; H. W. Stoll, Co.; National Fire Company and Wilson & Kirkpatrick.

RAND & McNALLY's official map of Alaska with cover for 25 cents. Time counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

If You Want
A Stylish
WAIST...

We'd like to have you look over the Magnificent Magnin Stock before you buy.

You will find more real style, more real Waist beauty here than in all the other stores combined. Our prices are lower because the goods we sell are all made in our own factory, and you do not have to pay two profits as you

"Buy of the Maker."

I. MAGNIN & CO.,
Manufacturers,
237 S. Spring St.

MYER SIEGEL, Manager.

Sideboards Today.

\$13.00 Sideboards, beveled plate mirror.....\$9.75
\$13.00 Sideboards.....\$11.25
\$27.50 Sideboards, quarter-sawn oak, carved and polished.....\$20.65

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FURNITURE CO.,
312-314 S. Broadway.



CARTERS LITTLE PINK PILLS

SICK HEADACHE...
Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Cure of Consumption

GUARANTEED. The most reliable treatment given at the Pacific Coast for Consumption is the use of the Little Pink Pills. It is a cure for the most stubborn cases of Consumption. The Little Pink Pills are a cure for the most stubborn cases of Consumption. The Little Pink Pills are a cure for the most stubborn cases of Consumption.

Mistakes of Alge.

(Tacoma Ledger.) People on the Pacific Coast, who are familiar with the Alaskan situation and happenings in that country, have naturally been surprised to find that the judgment and ability of Secretary Alge in dealing with the emergency of a foreign war, as even the country for such an event.

From the first on-appeal action of the Secretary in establishing military service at St. Michaels, setting of all competition of the two companies already established, there and sending them to the Pacific Coast, down through the various phases of the coming of relief expedition to the Alaskan coast, Secretary Alge has given evidence that he possesses the judgment and ability needed for the successful conduct of the most important department of the government.

His errors have not only been negligible, but also expensive to the government, and unless many individuals and for the apparent benefit of a few who have profited by his acts.

An Awakening.

(Indianapolis News.) There is an awakening of national life that has not occurred before in this generation. We have come to ourselves. An event has occurred that has made us conscious, and in the moment of consciousness we have realized the power of the great qualities that make a great people, and so we face the future with courage renewed, with a confidence unshaken, with a faith that shall lead us to self-reliance of which is born the future that in time of trial bears the conquering qualities of a race.

Oh, the Pain of Rheumatism!

Rheumatism often causes the most intense suffering. Many have for years vainly sought relief from this disabling disease, and are to-day worse off than ever. Rheumatism is a blood disease, and Swift's Specific is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated diseases.

A few years ago I was taken with inflammatory Rheumatism, which became so intense that I was for weeks unable to walk. I tried several prominent physicians and took their treatment faithfully, but was unable to get the slightest relief. In fact, my condition seemed to grow worse, the disease spread over my entire body, and I suffered agonies. I tried many patent medicines, but none relieved me. Upon the advice of a friend I decided to try S. & S. Before allowing me to take it, however, my guardian, who was a chemist, analyzed the remedy, and pronounced it free of toxic elements. I felt so much better after taking two bottles, that I continued the remedy, and in two months I was cured completely. The cure was permanent. I have never since had a touch of Rheumatism though many times exposed to damp and cold weather.

Elizabeth W. Treat, 311 Drexel Avenue, Philadelphia.

Don't suffer longer with Rheumatism. Throw aside your oils and liniments, as they can not reach your trouble. Don't experiment with doctors—their potash and mercury will add to your disability and completely destroy your digestion.

S.S.S. For the Blood

It cures perfectly and permanently. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other minerals. Books mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

YOU'LL NEVER REALIZE The Littlestness of Our One-Day Special Prices Until You See the Goods.

Band Box Millinery

Removed to 415 SOUTH SPRING ST. All the leading styles at popular prices. Fine Trimmed Hats we sell cheaper than any house in the city.

J.W. Horne AUCTIONEER.

See Thursday and following days add for his "NO RESERVE CARRIAGE EXPOSITION SALE," the building with lease, also equity in fine building lot.

The cheapest place to trade in the city

Diamond Bros.

Department Store, cor. Main and Second.

Easter Hats

CUT SO LOW IN DOSCH'S, PRICE AT... THAT EVERY one Just see our 10 and 15 Hats. They are beautiful.

...Special Notice...

The BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE will be CLOSED Thursday Morning, Making Final Preparations for the Great Sale of the

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF J. G. McLEAN of SAN BERNARDINO.

This stock consists of a choice assortment of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Gloves, Laces, Ladies' and Men's Furnishing Goods, etc., etc., bought by us from the San Francisco Board of Trade at a TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE, to satisfy a lot of hungry creditors. Spot Cash Did it.

The BARGAINS ARE YOURS. Doors Open 1 p.m. Thursday 31st.

DR. MEYERS & CO., Specialists for all Weakness and Diseases of Men.

PRIVATE BOOK FOR MEN SENT FREE BY MAIL.

"SOME TIPS ON THE RACE" is the title of a valuable and interesting book, a private pocket companion. It contains information of the most vital importance to men of any age or condition, well or afflicted. You should possess one at the earliest possible opportunity. There is no charge. Write or call.

DR. MEYERS & CO., (ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS) 218 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES. Office Hours—9 to 12, 1 to 4, Daily. Evenings 7 to 8, Sundays 9 to 11.

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LINES OF TRAVEL TO THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.

Time of Passenger Trains February 21, 1938.

From Los Angeles to... Depart... Arrive...

From Los Angeles to... Depart... Arrive...

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City Briefs.

Make sure that your fire-insurance policy company has license to do business in the State of California. The Northwestern National Insurance Company is one of the few that has a license. Office No. 310 Wilcox building.

Free—For the next thirty days will give lessons in all needlework free, with materials purchased. All embroidered pieces and Mexican drawn-work reduced in price. The M.K., 312 South Broadway.

See fire protection and have your money by investing in safe, sound and conservative American institutions; for instance, the Northwestern National Insurance Company, No. 310 Wilcox Block.

The Northwestern National Insurance Company is popular with the people, but not with the fire-insurance companies or its agents. Why? See A. J. Allen, special agent, No. 310 Wilcox Block.

Calling cards, by new typographic process, facsimile of engraving. No plate necessary; 60 cents per hundred. Jones Book Store, 225 West First street.

Hand & McNally's official map of Alaska, with cover, for 25 cents at The Times counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

Special—Finest cabinet photos reduced to \$1 and \$1.50 per dozen. Sunbeam, No. 226 South Main street.

Broadway Department Store. See the notice in today's paper. Great bankruptcy sale.

Dr. C. Edgar Smith, female, rectal diseases. Lankershim bldg. Green 491.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office for George H. Curtis, Joseph C. Moore, Harriet M. Baker, Frank A. Miller and John Connelly.

An alarm of fire from box No. 218, at 8 o'clock last night, was occasioned by a fire in a one-story, three-room cottage at No. 1419 Darwin avenue. The house was practically destroyed. Loss \$500. Cause of fire, unknown.

BENEATH THE WHEELS.

A TRUCK WEIGHING TONS ROLLS OVER THE DRIVER.

His Whole Right Side Crushed—No Accurate Account of How the Accident Happened—Driver's Companion Hurt Also

Al James, a driver of a truck for Zuber Bros., truckmen who have their stables at No. 114 Requena street, was run over and probably fatally injured yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock on the corner of Second and Rose streets, or near that place, when a truck was driving was loaded with over two tons of merchandise, which he was conveying from the freight depots to the various consignees about the city. On the driver's seat with him he had a relative named McCroskey. Just how the accident happened neither McCroskey nor James can tell, but the horses began to run and James, who was driving, tried to control them. From the best evidence obtainable, James was pulled by the lines into the street, rather than thrown off his seat on the truck, with the result, however, that the front wheels of the wagon, with all its load, passed over his shoulders, chest and head.

Young McCroskey was pitched headlong to the ground before James fell and therefore can tell little or nothing of the runaway.

The truck broke James's right collar bone, his right shoulder blade, three ribs on the right side and fractured his skull. In addition, the left side of his body, especially his shoulder, was badly lacerated.

James and McCroskey were brought to the Receiving Hospital and their wounds dressed. Later in the day their mother and sisters of young James accompanied by a man, who was said to be his employer, or his representative, called at the Receiving Hospital. The patient was unconscious, but Dr. Hagan, the Police Surgeon, hoped he would awake and said that if he did regain consciousness, fresh milk should be given the patient.

The Receiving Hospital being merely an emergency hospital, no food is kept on hand. It is necessary to feed patients that cannot be safely removed to the City and County Hospital until such time as they recover sufficient strength for the trip. Dr. Hagan has been paying for milk, etc., out of his own pocket for such patients as needed it, but the drain has become too much and as James had a wealthy employer, the doctor ordered milk brought from the outside at the expense of James's relatives and friends.

The gentleman accompanying the party of relatives of James offered a most strenuous objection to anyone being required to buy milk. "Let the taxpayers do it," he said, "and finally got into a row with the jailer because the latter wouldn't round up the taxpayers and make them furnish milk."

The mother said nothing. It was her boy, and she readily found the money to buy milk and all else he needed. At a late hour last night James was in a precarious condition, and his chances for recovery are none of the best, although he is being carefully watched. McCroskey, who was on the truck with James, was only badly bruised and upon regaining consciousness, went to the home of his friends.

GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

Ladies' Benevolent Society Entertains for the Benefit of the Poor.

The German Ladies' Benevolent Society gave an annual charity ball at Turnverein Hall on South Main street last night. There was a large attendance of German people and the affair proved a great success, both in a financial and a social way.

The hall had been tastefully decorated. Palms had been used effectively on the walls, and the stage was arranged with palms and potted plants. There was a canopy draped hung from the chandeliers with strings of ivy. A supper was served at 11 o'clock.

Early in the evening a sofa cushion and a tea cloth were raffled off. The officers of the society are Mrs. J. J. Johansen, president; Mrs. A. Cornelius, vice-president; Mrs. W. Grosser, secretary; and Mrs. L. A. Adams, treasurer. Those having in charge the arrangements were Misses C. Brode, L. Gottschalk, A. Boecklin, H. Merz, H. Gieschen, C. Gollmer, J. Spiller, Samuel Maier, C. Kubach, Frese, W. Grosser, L. Adams, Lang. The decorations were in charge of Mrs. L. Adams and Mrs. Samuel Maier.

Fine Orange Samples.

Some samples of very excellent oranges have been received from the district extending from Glendora to Inglewood. The Azusa Citrus Association markets most of the fruit of this section.

Prussian Minister Now.

BERLIN, March 29.—Admiral von Thieritz, the commander of the German navy, has been appointed a Prussian Minister of State.

A CHILLY OCEAN BATH.

BOAT CAPSIZED BY A SQUALL OFF LONG BEACH PIER.

Six Men Left Struggling in the Water or Clinging to the Piles of the Wharf—Gallant Rescue Work by Two Fishers.

Six persons took an impromptu plunge bath in the cold waters of the Pacific Ocean off Long Beach yesterday morning, and but for the heroic action of two young fishermen the whole six might have found watery graves.

The wind was blowing almost a gale from shore, but that did not prevent Capt. C. E. Simmons from leading a party of five out for a sail in his sloop. Simmons considers himself a good seaman, but the sea was rougher and the wind stronger than he had calculated. When a short distance off the end of the pier a sudden squall struck the craft broadside on and capsized her just outside the breakers. She filled instantly and touched bottom in eight or ten feet of water, leaving the captain and crew struggling in the cold brine without a line, buoy or plank to cling to.

Fortunately, the disaster occurred near the pier and most of the shipwrecked passengers managed to reach the piles, to which they clung for dear life.

Still more fortunately, two young fishermen, Ford Alvarez and John McGavin, were heading for the pier with a load of fish. They immediately became fishers of men, picked up the men in the water one by one and carried them to the wharf. The rescue work was difficult owing to the roughness of the water and the proximity of the breakers. In less than half an hour, however, the last of the shivering castaways was extricated from his chilly bath.

Those who went down with Capt. Simmons, but who came up again, were Rev. George Knox of Salt Lake city, John Wilson of Kansas, R. P. Stiles, Long Beach grocer; Ray Julian and a Mr. Simmons.

THE LADIES ORGANIZE.

To Campaign in Favor of Good School Directors.

Twenty ladies, representing the various wards of the city, met in Unity Church on the 17th inst., for the purpose of devising some method by which the most suitable men—or women—might be placed in nomination as members of the school board at the fall election. Mrs. D. G. Stevens was appointed chairman and Mrs. Haines secretary.

The main purport of the meeting was to inaugurate a system of visiting among the mothers in each ward, and to inform and interview a committee was appointed as follows: Mrs. D. G. Stevens, Mrs. George Rice, Fourth Ward; Mrs. E. R. Threlkeld, Ninth Ward; Mrs. G. H. Wilefield, Seventh Ward; and Mrs. Craig, Third Ward. At a meeting on the 22d, held at the home of Mrs. Stevens, about twenty ladies were present and a further discussion took place regarding the object sought to be attained. It was then determined to appoint two ladies from each ward, to appoint one more, to organize in the several wards, and to act as a Central Committee. An adjournment was then taken until the 29th inst., and yesterday all the ladies previously appointed put in an appearance in the Nadeau parlors. C. Cassett Davis, president of the school board, met the committee and imparted what information was desired, giving also many valuable suggestions as to the best plan of work to be adopted. There was some informal discussion, and then the ladies again adjourned until April 12.

Schoolmasters' Club.

The Schoolmasters' Club of this city gave a banquet last night in honor of a number of the educators who are in the city. Their guests included David Starr Jordan, A. E. Winship, Prof. Ardrey of Berkeley, Dr. Lewis-Thorne, Harry Wagner and others of equal note. Thirty-eight members of the club were present to extend to these guests a typical Southern California welcome. After a bountiful repast, the courses of which were interspersed with college songs, Prof. J. H. Francis of the High School proposed toasts that were responded to as follows: S. H. Moore, president of the club, "The Teacher as a Patriot"; W. L. Frew, "The Ladies' Club"; "Our Absent Ones," Superintendent Poshay, "Our Guests," Prof. Ardrey, "The World in Perspective," A. E. Winship, "Fads," Deputy Superintendent C. L. Ennis, "Truants."

Tourists Arrive.

The following passengers arrived at the Arcade Depot yesterday: T. West, Yorkshire, Eng.; G. Dalton, San Francisco; R. Finch, Gloucester, Mass.; A. E. Elliott, New York; E. H. Finch, Frankfurt; H. L. Baker, Boston; Laura Haynes, Los Angeles; J. D. Oppenheimer and wife, San Antonio; J. B. Steele and wife, San José; T. G. Strong and party, St. Louis; H. Wilson, Hot Springs; R. M. Simpson and wife, Detroit; B. Auchley, San Francisco; Mrs. J. H. White and son, Bloomington; J. Mroglar, St. Louis.

DEATH RECORD.

STEPHENS—At Olive Canon, Prospect Park, on the 28th inst., John G. Stephens, aged 37 years, a native of Scotland.

FUNERAL FROM PECK & CHASE COMPANY'S parlors, Wednesday at 2 p.m.

NORTON—In this city, James P. Norton, aged 61 years.

The funeral will be held from the parlors of Breese Brothers, corner Sixth and Broadway, today at 10 a.m. Friends are invited to attend. Interment Rockefeller, Ill.

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO.

Will check baggage at your residence to any point. No. 218 W. First street, Tel. M. 22.

Eating hot bread and biscuits has been considered unhealthy since the world's creation.

DR. FOX'S HEALTH BAKING POWDER

Makes it healthy because it is a Pure. Pepsin Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

As several have called recently who could not see Mrs. Melton the magnet healer, she wishes to state that she can take on a few more patients today.

Those just cured were asthmatic chronic cases where doctors and medicines had failed. 214 West Second street, between Broadway and Hill.

Dr. Wilmington's Blood and Pure Painful Periods, Stomach, Nerve Pills (Liver Troubles, Price 50c per box prepaid, Dr. Wilmington, Berkeley, Cal. Special on Chron. Diseases. Consultation free. 819 S. Hill.

THE LAST CHANCE.

This store closes for good tomorrow night at five o'clock. If you want to pick up some real good bargains in Kid Gloves, Corsets, Underwear, Neckwear, or other ladies' furnishings, now is your time to do it. Our new store at 245 South Broadway, two doors south of the Boston Store, will open Saturday morning at 10 o'clock with an entire new stock.

The Unique

Kid Glove and Corset House
247 S. Spring St.

245 South Broadway
Commencing Saturday.

We Can Settle

The Shoe Question.

How much do you want to pay for a pair of shoes?

Do you want black or any of the shades of tan?

Is there any particular kind of a shoe you like?

Do you want your foot fitted comfortably?

No store in Los Angeles is better prepared to help you settle these shoe questions than ours. It is our complete shoe readiness that makes this the best shoe store.

AYER-STAUD SHOE CO.

Byrne Building, Broadway near Third.

"Always Satisfactory to the Wearer."

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"Always Satisfactory to the Wearer."

Yellow Ware 7c.

Who wants a Baking Dish or a Bowl or a score of other utensils? Not the big ones you pay 18c and 20c for, but they're more than 7c worth.

Chamois Gloves 59c

A dollar for this grade anywhere you go. Ladies' Real Chamois Gloves in white and natural color, either 4-button, 8-button length or 2-clasp, plain or embroidered backs. The greatest glove bargain of the season at 59c.

Cloak and Suit Dept.

Notables.

When looking for something stylish, whether it be high or low priced, you'll find it better here than elsewhere at the price.

Stanley Waists.

What the "Star" Waists are to boys so the "Stanley" appeals to women; we will sell an assortment of the latest and best patterns in fine percales with the new high standing collar and blouse fronts, a great and grand collection; at 50c

Dress Skirts.

Great assortment of pretty patterns in Jacquard cloths, figured brillianines, Scotch chevrons and black and white mixtures, all made and finished in the latest and most approved styles; Skirts worth \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00 and \$4.75, all at one price \$2.95

50 fine Brocade Taffeta Silk Skirts, well lined and bound, a pretty assortment of patterns, equal to \$7 values; at \$5.00

Silk Capes.

50 Brocade Taffeta Silk Capes, silk lined and covered with 2 rows of lace 9 inches wide, headed around yoke, ribbon and lace ruche and bow at neck, should be marked \$8, but our modern merchandising makes the price \$5.95

Jackets.

The Covert Cloth Jackets that you would easily price at \$10, silk lined throughout, neat, stylish and up to date, 22 inches, well tailored; at \$6.95

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HAMBURGER & SONS

THE GREATER PEOPLE'S STORE

Art Ticking 14c.

1000 yards of assorted designs and colors, the proper stuffs for cushions, curtains, etc., best quality, fast colors. Every store in the State sells this popular upholstery stuff for 25c and 30c a yard, and this lot includes the very choicest of designs. They will create a sensation at 14c.

Wonderful

Millinery Prices.

There is more for your money in this sale than you can readily comprehend from simply reading; a look about is necessary. We're startling our patrons with Millinery values this season. These will testify:

Straw Shapes in the new poke style, variety of colors and good straws, equal to any 85c values about town; today at 17c

Short Back Sailors, proper shape and style of braid, 1898's best and prettiest; today only 17c

Lattice-work Ribbons, a novelty in millinery ribbons and very pretty, wide widths, popular colors, equal to any 30c values; today only at 17c

Black Straw Walking Hats with black band and bow, a popular shape, equal to any 60c values; today at 39c

New Bell-shaped Sailors in fancy rough straws, every popular color and mixtures, very fashionable, equal to most \$1 values; today only at 69c

Misses' Wide Brim Straw Sailors with low crowns, in new blue, green, brown, red and navy blue, velvet bands and bow, proper, practical and pretty; at 75c

Children's Trimmed Hats in such a